THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1808:

With a View of SEGGIEDEN.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

		Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
			M.	N.	In. Pts	
May	26	30.	49	52	——	Clear
	27	29.9	50	64	——	Ditto
	28	29.9	48	64	——	Showers
	29	30.	51	64	——	Ditto
	30	30.	55	61	——	Ditto
	31	30.09	55	68	——	Clear
June	1	39.02	52	63	——	Ditto
	2	29.8	52	65	0.02	Showers
	3	29.79	51	64	0.03	Ditto
	4	29.9	55	58	0.85	Rain
	5	29.7	52	58	0.51	Ditto
	6	29.81	48	60	——	Clear
	7	29.92	55	67	——	Ditto
	8	29.3	48	57	1.	Rain
	9	30.	47	54	0.02	Showers
	10	30.	50	70	——	Clear
	11	30.05	52	69	——	Ditto
	12	30.02	55	69	——	Ditto
	13	30.	56	70	——	Ditto
	14	29.91	56	65	0.05	Rain
	15	30.	56	63	——	Clear
	16	30.	52	63	——	Ditto
	17	29.95	53	65	——	Ditto
	18	29.9	55	60	——	Ditto
	19	30.1	57	70	——	Ditto
	20	30.05	56	62	——	Ditto
	21	30.	60	77	——	Ditto
	22	29.85	57	60	0.1	Rain
	23	29.8	52	64	——	Ditto
	24	30.	54	67	——	Clear
	25	30.1	57	65	0.03	Showers

Quantity of Rain, 2.61

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Fr. 1	8 4	8 30
Sa. 2	8 56	9 23
Su. 3	9 51	10 19
M. 4	10 48	11 17
Tu. 5	11 46	——
W. 6	0 16	0 46
Th. 7	2 12	1 44
Fr. 8	2 12	2 39
Sa. 9	3 7	3 32
Su. 10	3 58	4 22
M. 11	4 46	5 8
Tu. 12	5 31	5 53
W. 13	6 15	6 36
Th. 14	6 58	7 19
Fr. 15	7 41	8 2
Sa. 16	8 24	8 46
Su. 17	9 9	9 32
M. 18	9 56	10 20
Tu. 19	10 44	11 9
W. 20	11 35	——
Th. 21	0 1	0 26
Fr. 22	0 52	1 18
Sa. 23	1 44	2 10
Su. 24	2 35	3 1
M. 25	3 26	3 52
Tu. 26	4 17	4 42
W. 27	5 7	5 33
Th. 28	5 58	6 24
Fr. 29	6 50	7 17
Sa. 30	7 44	8 12
Su. 31	8 40	9 8

MOON's PHASES
For JULY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quart.	1.	5.	33.	morn.
Full Moon,	8.	0.	0.	morn.
Last Quart.	15.	2.	41.	even.
New Moon,	23.	0.	6.	even.
First Quart.	30.	10.	9.	morn.

July 1. Battle of Boyne.
9. Session rises.
12. Royal Boroughs meet.
30. Dog days begin.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For JUNE 1808.

Description of SEGGIEDEN. *With a View.*

SEGGIEDEN, the elegant seat of James Hay, Esq. is situated in the parish of Kinfauns, and county of Perth. It is beautifully seated on the north bank of the Tay, about four miles below the town of Perth.—It was built fourteen or fifteen years ago, upon a plan by Paterson. This villa commands an extensive, and uncommonly fine view, over the romantic scenery of Perthshire.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the last meeting of this Society, Dr Thomas Thomson, one of the Vice-Presidents, read a very interesting and valuable paper on the chemical nature of Fluor-spar. Captain Laskey also read a paper on the Pinna ingens of Pennant *: from his observations it appears, that the Pinna ingens of Montagu, P. borealis of Stewart †, and P. ingens of the Linnean Transactions ‡, are all the same species, and identical with the P. ingens of Pennant. At the same meeting, Charles Anderson, Esq. read some observations on the Geognosy of the island of Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth.—From the interesting details which he communicated, it appears, that the whole island is composed of rocks belonging to the independent coal formation; and that the greenstone which there occurs, is traversed by true veins filled with quartz, chalcedony, calc-spar, &c. and also contains numerous cotemporaneous veins of different kinds. Mr Anderson intimated his intention to lay before the Society, at a future meeting, a more particular description of the island, illustrated by drawings, and a series of specimens of the different rocks and fossils themselves.

* British Zoology, vol. iv.

† Elements of Natural History, 2 vols. 8vo. Edin.

‡ Linnean Transactions, vol. viii.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

June 4. THE common forest trees are all in full foliage.—On this day twelvemonths very few of them were completely in leaf; the leaf-buds of the Ash especially were not then generally burst; but this year, even the Ash is now quite green.—This season the leafing of trees in general has been completed within the com-

compass of the month of May,—which has, upon the whole, been of the most genial description, and has been accompanied with an increased rapidity of vegetation in proportion to the previous backwardness of the Spring.

June 19. The weather having continued favourable, the fields of wheat near Edinburgh are now beginning to come into ear.

Several open boats have already arrived at Leith from the Moray Frith, with cargoes of dried fish; consisting of cod, ling, skate, haddock (or *spelding,*) and piked dog-fish. These fish are not well cured; indeed most of them are dried without salt. The piked dog-fish, Squalus acanthias, *(hoes* or *sea-dogs)* have perhaps never before been brought to the Edinburgh market; at least they are always thrown away when accidentally caught by the Newhaven fishermen. The Buchanmen find their account in taking them, on account of the oil got from their livers: they split them up along the back, and, cleaning out the entrails, spread the fish upon the rocks to dry. Dried *dogs* may be eaten either broiled or boiled; but dressed either way, they have an oily and somewhat rancid taste. The name is apt to excite a prejudice against them; and to obviate this, the late Mr Knox, in his View of the Fisheries, proposes to change its name to *King George Fish.*

June 22. New potatoes and green pease appeared in our market in small quantities; the former 1s. a-pint, the latter 10s. a-peck. Strawberries also make their appearance; being charged at 5s. and 6s. a-pint.

June 25. Of late a Society of Gentlemen in this place have, with the best intentions, and at a considerable expence, brought a set of fishers from England, with their decked smack and trawl-nets. These English fishers have plied in several parts of the frith, but hitherto without that complete success which was fondly anticipated; very few soles or turbot having been taken, although to the capture of these the views of the fishermen were chiefly directed. Great quantities of young thornbacks *(maiden skate* of this place) have, however, been caught; with still greater numbers of young plaise, (here confounded, under the name of *fleuk*, with other species of flounder.) A very few real skate (here denominated *grey skate*) have likewise been got. The turbot *(rowan fleuk)* seem at present to be very scarce in the frith. The soles hitherto taken have been but of small size, and in number have not, I am told, exceeded a dozen. There is no reason, however, for despairing of better success. It is possible that the strangers may not yet have hit upon the favourite haunts of the turbot and the sole; and it is not improbable that these may be found in considerable numbers when the season is farther advanced. More than a year ago, a fact was stated in the Monthly Memoranda in this Magazine which holds out considerable encouragement to perseverance. It was this: When his Majesty's ships used to lie at anchor in Aberlady Bay, the sailors were accustomed to amuse themselves in catching soles, and they generally took so many, and of a large size, that after copiously supplying the officers mess, presents were often sent to the gentlemens houses along the coast.

P. S.—In the postscript to the Monthly Memoranda for last month, we inserted a journal of the periodical appearance of the swallow, cuckoo, &c. and of the budding of the larch-tree, for five years past, with remarks. This interesting paper was composed by Sir ALEXANDER DICK from notes kept by himself at Prestonfield, near Duddingston. It was communicated to the writer of this article on the 25th of May last; and we sincerely regret to have to add, that this was the last and closing literary employment of the youthful Baronet, he having died

died on the 2d June thereafter, after having sustained, with uncommon fortitude and resignation, for many months, all the ills attendant on a weakly constitution attacked by disease. As a proof of the serenity with which he contemplated the probably fatal issue of his illness, we cannot help mentioning that, in a card dated 10th May, he continued to display the usual innocent playfulness of his mind, promising to transmit his MS. communication by the 25th of that month, "if he has "not, before that time, (like the "swallows,) *migrated* to another and "a milder climate,—namely Heaven!" We shall only add, that he was a young gentleman of very promising abilities, and of the most amiable dispositions,—which last will long be held in remembrance by his relatives, tenants, and domestics, all of whom he greatly and deservedly attached to himself.

Edinburgh,
27th June 1808. } *N.*

Plan for the Protection of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT will, I flatter myself, be one object of your work to encourage every undertaking for national improvement and defence. I am now exhibiting in this city the Model of an Impregnable Revolving Battery, the adoption of which would, I conceive, be of the highest advantage to these kingdoms. A subscription has been set on foot by Members of both houses of Parliament for the erection of one of these formidable engines of national defence.—They are so constructed as to protect completely the Artillerymen employed in working them, and to exterminate the foe against whom they may be directed; by which means, the lives of our brave defenders will be preserved, while the adoption of them will greatly diminish the charge of the national protection; as Twenty Thousand Artillerymen, properly disposed in them, would afford more permanent security to the British coasts, to ward off an invading foe, than Five Hundred Thousand of the best disciplined troops in the world could possibly do unassisted by this discovery.

Lest it should be said that I exaggerate its importance, may I request that you will insert the following letters from persons of the first distinction in the navy, and as engineers, which must remove every doubt that can be entertained on the subject.

COPY.

No 52. *Margaret Street, July* 12. 1802.

SIR,

HAVING, at the request of Major Cartwright, examined your Model of a Machine for defending the coasts with cannon, I have, with great pleasure, to express to you my extreme admiration of the same, and also my thorough approbation thereof. And though I cannot altogether subscribe to the very extensive application which you seem to think it may be put to, yet I am most firmly of opinion, it may be found of superior utility on many particular spots, and on a great variety of occasions; and as such, that it ought to be adopted by His Majesty's Servants.—I further have to say, that I have no manner of hesitation in declaring,—as I hereby do declare,—my most ardent wishes, that, for the good of the King's service, such measures will be taken as will prove effectual in preventing you, with your Model, from going out of the country, to seek the well-earned recompense for an Invention of such transcendent merit.

"I am, with sincerity and esteem,
Your well-wisher, and humble servant,
HUGH DEBBEIG.

"*Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the corps of Royal Invalid Engineers.*"

To Mr JOHN GILLESPIE.

COPY.

"WE have examined the construction and properties (as appears by the Plan and

and Model) of Mr Gillespie's inclosed Fort, which to us appears to be admirably calculated to defend a post against any attack or surprise, and is, in our opinion, deserving of a trial *being made of it*, and of the attention of abler judges.

"Thus much we venture to assert, that had such a work been constructed at Toulon, on the Heights of Grasse, &c. in 1793, the British fleet need not to have made so precipitate a retreat.

"JOHN KNIGHT,
"HENRY TROLLOPE,
"W. SIDNEY SMITH.

25th June 1804."

COPY.

Letter to WILLIAM MARSDEN, *Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.*

No 12. *Fludyer Street, April* 5. 1806.

"SIR,

"I think it my duty to lose no time in making the following communication to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which I beg most respectfully you will be pleased to lay before them.

"I have this morning seen one of the most destructive Engines ever invented by human ingenuity, called an Impregnable Fort, or Battery, and which I do not hesitate to assert, that if it is not immediately adopted by this country, will prove its destruction.

"I can only account for the neglect which it has met with, from the poverty of the Inventor, and the little attention or encouragement that unfortunately is given to ingenious men in this country.

"It may not have occurred to the military gentlemen who have inspected the Model of this Battery, the facility with which it might be made moveable on wheels to work on the inside, nor the application of it to a vessel of easy draught of water, when one of them might bid defiance to our whole navy, and come up the river Thames, and return, in defiance of both the army and navy.

"I am induced to trouble their Lordships on this occasion, as I think it will appear to them, that his Majesty's ministers should, without loss of time, secure the talents of the inventor to this country, and that the model should be immediately lodged in some place of safety, for at present it is in one of the upper apartments of the palace in Kensington Gardens, and any evil disposed person, of common ingenuity, might carry the invention to the enemy.

"As the plans were lying rather carelessly about, I requested the inventor, Mr Gillespie, to let me have them, and they are at present in my possession. He informed me, that he has had overtures from Russia and Denmark to carry the model to those countries; but fortunately, tho' struggling under the evils of poverty and neglect, he has continued, like an honest man, attached to his country.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"MALCOLM COWAN,
Commander R. N."

"A copy of the foregoing was sent by Captain Cowan to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, with a letter, to which he received the following answer:

"*Kensington Palace, April* 8th, 1806.

"LIEUT. COL. SMYTH is commanded, by the DUKE of KENT, to acknowledge Capt. COWAN's note to his Royal Highness, accompanying a copy of his letter to the secretary of the Admiralty, upon the subject of Mr Gillespie's invention of the impregnable Battery, and to convey to him the Duke's thanks for the communication, as also his Royal Highness's entire coincidence in opinion with him, upon the merits and importance of it, which he anxiously hopes the Captain's letter may be the occasion of bringing forward to the notice and remuneration it so unquestionably merits."

History and Description of the City of CARLISLE.

(Concluded from p. 325.*)*

CARLISLE, which, previous to the Union, was so often the scene of desolation and bloodshed, shone more in the strength of its walls and fortress, and grandeur of its cathedral, than in the neatness and elegance of its streets, houses, and other buildings. Even so late as the beginning of the last century, the dwellings of the inhabitants were mostly formed of wood,

wood, clay, and laths; exhibiting marks of poverty and bad taste. The gables fronted the streets; and the diminutive windows, and clumsy oaken doors, fastened together with large projecting wooden pins, were of the Gothic form, and corresponding with the gables. The streets were badly paved, and had large ditches on each side. But, as the prospect of future warfare vanished, trade and manufacture were introduced, began to increase, and an equal augmentation of wealth, spirit, and taste for improvement, as well as of population, took place. In short, one improvement followed another more and more rapidly, till, at the present day, Carlisle, in the openness of its principal streets, neatness and elegance of its buildings, and the decency and respectability of its inhabitants, is excelled by few, if any, towns of equal size in Great Britain. It is, however, to be lamented, that the city walls (now it is hoped for ever useless) should be suffered to remain a circumscribing nuisance, confining the air in its vicinity, and fostering diseases.

The public buildings are various; but the castle and cathedral are most worthy of attention; they are prominent objects, and not only strike the eye of every stranger at a distance, but, on a closer view, their several parts are found equally worth notice. —These edifices are of considerable antiquity, and have undergone a number of vicissitudes; having been rebuilt and repaired at different times, and by different people. There appear to have been three or more religious houses in Carlisle; but only one continues to exhibit its ruins, near St Mary's church: even the sites of the other are not clearly ascertained.

St Cuthbert's church is a modern edifice, rebuilt in 1778, upon the ground where the old church stood. It is neat, but without much ornament. The steeple is very small, but decorated with a dome covered with lead; from which a fane projects, having the year in which the church was rebuilt cut in it.

Beside these two churches of the Establishment, there are three Protestant Dissenting meeting-houses, one Quaker, and one Methodist meeting-house.

The town-hall, moot-hall, and council-chamber, are conspicuously situated in the centre of the city; and you ascend to them by a flight of broad steps from the promenade. In these most of the public business is done, and the corporation records kept. The council-chamber is ornamented with a cupola and clock. The Guild-hall, at the head of Fisher-street, has an ancient appearance, and is but a mean edifice. The guard-house, from its situation, is a nuisance. The county jail is old, much out of repair, and without the regular means of supplying the different rooms with fresh air, so necessary in such wretched receptacles of guilt and misfortune. It is said, however, that the magistrates of the county have it in contemplation to build a new jail in the castle green; a situation which cannot be too much recommended for the purpose. The citadel is in ruins.

The different manufactories are mostly situated on the west side of the town, upon the river Caldew, and were increasing rapidly at the commencement of the present war. The private buildings are, for the most part, genteel, convenient, and modern. Shops are numerous, (some shew a degree of elegance,) and well furnished with every necessary of life, and not a few of its luxuries. Carlisle also affords several very commodious inns, and maintains an intercourse with the other parts of the island, by the following, among other means of conveyances, viz. Two mail coaches set out every morning for London; one by Manchester, and the other by Boroughbridge: a heavy coach is also forwarded to the metropolis every Monday, Wed-

Wednesday, and Friday. A mail coach every afternoon to Glasgow; and a mail diligence at the same time to Dumfries. A diligence goes from hence to Edinburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and to Newcastle on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and one to Whitehaven on Saturdays. The arrivals are in proportion to their several distances. Waggons and carts, for the conveyance of goods, are exceedingly numerous here.

The following is the state of population in the city and suburbs, accurately taken at four different periods:

	Families.	Inhabitants.
In 1763 there were	1050	4158
—1780 . . .	1605	6299
—1796 . . .	2314	8716
—1802 . . .		12,000

This great increase of population, wealth, and refinement, is principally owing to the introduction of the cotton manufacture in its various branches. Did our limits allow, it would be a pleasing task to trace with minute attention the rise and progress of manufactures in this city. We shall, however, make the following short remarks on the subject.

Soon after the rebellion in 1745, a woollen manufactory was established at Carlisle by a company of Hamburgh merchants. This at first promised much to the adventurers, and country at large; but, after a few years, some unfortunate circumstances took place, which ruined the projectors, and injured many persons in their connection.

At this time provisions were extremely cheap; and such was the ignorance and sloth of farmers, that the corporation gave a man 40s. a year, and a new cart occasionally, to take the manure from the streets once a week. Goods were then brought on pack-horses from Newcastle; and Carlisle, at that time, was only noted for making a few whips and fish-hooks, and also a small quantity of linen.

About the year 1750, the late Alderman Richard and William Hodgson established a manufactory of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburgs; and about the same time arose a new woollen manufacture, the proprietor of which was Mr George Blamire. The latter was of short duration, and has scarcely been revived since.

The road from Newcastle to this place was now made good, and came in at the Scotch gate; whereas it formerly came through Warwick-bridge, and in at the English-gate. Large carts and waggons were set up about this period, and found employment. —Provisions rose in price, butchers began to sell their meat by weight, the street manure was sold, and the country wore a more cultivated aspect.

About this time, spinning and weaving cotton and linen began to increase rapidly, and population kept pace therewith. Every year houses were pulled down, and rebuilt upon a more elegant plan. The grass, which disfigured the streets, lanes, and avenues, began daily to disappear.

In 1756, a public brewery arose.—In 1758, many hundreds of French prisoners, with plenty of cash in their pockets, came to Carlisle on their parole of honour; and several parties of the military being there also, money was circulated in Carlisle and its neighbourhood with more than usual celerity. A more luxurious mode of living stole in upon the inhabitants, and carriages began to be more in use. The private carriages kept at that time were—Dr Waugh's, Dean of Worcester, a coach and four horses—Major Farrer's, a single horse chaise—Mr Dobinson's, a single horse chaise—Gen. Stanwix's, a coach and four horses.

[We regret being under the necessity of postponing the conclusion of this article till our next.]

POPULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

Continued from p. 329.

CITIES & TOWNS. N.B. The mark * indicates the whole parish to be included	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
EDINBURGH *contin.*									
Inveresk & Musselburgh,	1,447	1,525	22	3,143	3,461	533	1,743	4,328	6,604
Dalkeith,	487	1,049	24	1,666	2,240	22	914	2,970	3,906
ELGIN.									
Elgin,	1,001	1,061	24	1,857	2,488	710	1,675	1,960	4,345
Forres*,	663	887	28	1,274	1,840	364	380	2,370	3,114
FIFE.									
Cupar,	772	957	24	2,018	2,445	332	768	57	4,468
St Andrews*,	848	1,045	16	1,984	2,582	1,460	681	2,425	4,566
Dunfermline,	1,498	2,339	56	4,671	5,309	380	1,709	7,891	9,980
Dysart,	835	1,353	11	2,442	2,943	213	1,372	3,800	5,385
Wemyss,	537	793	39	1,471	1,793	249	663	2,352	3,264
Kirkaldy,	354	737	8	1,464	1,784	100	700	2,448	3,248
Inverkeithing,	339	568	11	1,031	1,197	91	177	1,960	2,228
Falkland,	454	558	6	1,045	1,166	179	369	1,663	2,211
Kinghorn,	316	556	—	1,056	1,252	275	423	1,610	2,308
Crail,	328	440	16	679	973	192	146	1,314	1,652
Newburgh,	260	480	7	905	1,031	30	448	1,458	1,936
Bruntisland,	265	417	6	675	855	69	158	1,297	1,530
FORFAR.									
Forfar,	726	1,334	13	2,486	2,679	297	1,281	3,587	5,165
Dundee,	6,952	6,952	—	11,538	14,546	—	—	—	26,084
Montrose,	1,010	2,172	69	3,380	4,594	382	1,422	6,170	7,974
Brechin,	756	1,383	16	2,520	2,946	348	857	4,261	5,466
Arbroath,	622	1,285	3	2,057	2,886	47	1,839	3,057	4,943
Kirriemuir,	916	1,101	33	2,109	2,312	331	942	3,148	4,421
St Vigearns,	760	1,062	37	1,998	2,245	545	2,152	1,546	4,243
HADDINGTON.									
Haddington,	688	973	23	1,874	2,175	402	376	3,271	4,049
Dunbar,	696	1,036	21	1,736	2,215	335	602	3,014	3,951
Prestonpans *,	260	495	4	890	1,074	31	345	514	1,964
North Berwick *,	253	358	17	708	875	200	137	1,246	1,583
INVERNESS.									
Inverness *,	1,392	2,161	39	3,718	5,014	268	1,389	7,075	8,732
KINCARDINE.									
Fetterossoe*,	757	864	17	1,684	2,003	2,018	852	817	3,687
Fordon,	465	490	41	1,050	1,173	604	909	710	2,223
KINROSS.									
Kinross,	379	560	11	1,001	1,123	109	398	1,617	2,124
KIRCUDBRIGHT.									
Kirkcudbright,	365	529	4	1,042	1,388	356	285	1,739	2,380
Troquere *,	487	689	3	1,274	1,500	147	293	2,334	2,774
LANARK.									
Glasgow,	20,276	20,967	1,184	35,007	42,378	1,834	22,355	43,120	77,385
Lanark,	643	974	1	2,180	2,512	259	1,611	2,822	4,692

(To be concluded in our next.)

Original and genuine Narrative, now first published, of the remarkable Blockade and Attack of BLAIR-CASTLE, *the House of* JAMES, *Duke of* ATHOL, *by the Forces of the Rebels in the Spring of* 1746.

(Concluded from p. 333.)

FROM that time Lord George made no attempt to have any intercourse with the garrison; but, from all the measures he took, seemed to place all his hopes in reducing it to surrender by famine, having probably heard of the store of provisions being scanty; for the better execution of which design, he easily found means, by his great superiority in number, to block up the Castle so very closely, by men up to the walls, wherever they could not be annoyed from it by musketry, particularly round that part where the scaffold guard was posted, heaving up stones from time to time among them, with coarse jokes, especially against Sir Andrew, of whose *peculiarities* they seemed to have been very well informed*, that it was indeed impossible to receive any sort of supplies into it. It is also probable that he had some expectation of hastening a surrender, by setting fire to the Castle, or putting the garrison in great dread of it, by firing at it red-hot bullets, from 2 field-pieces which he had brought with him, and placed a little to the eastward of Blair-village, behind a wall, in which he made two embrasures.

All his efforts, however, for that purpose, at different times, proved ineffectual, as all the red-hot bullets, which lodged in the rafters of the roof, or other solid timber in the Castle, did not set them on fire, but only charred, or burned black what was around them; and either falling out of themselves, or being otherwise got hold of, were caught up in an iron ladle from the Duke of Athol's kitchen, and tossed into tubs of urine, for better water could not be bestowed in quenching them. To Lord George's disappointment in his attempts against the north front of the house was attributed the removal of his field-pieces in a night, before his breaking up the blockade, to a nearer position on the south side of the back of the Castle; from whence however their shot produced no greater effect than the former.

However determined the commandant was, (and whatever military talents he might want, those of zeal and natural courage were surely none of them) as well as his garrison, to make the most intrepid efforts rather than submit to any capitulation; yet if the rebels could have kept up the close blockade for a short time longer, the garrison, after being reduced to eat horse flesh, must have tried the last resource, by an attempt in the night time to break thro' the blockade and try to join the King's troops at Castle Menzies. The garrison could then have issued from the Castle, only by a door, under the annoyance of an enemy so near; and must have afterwards been exposed to their attacks on all sides, with very superior numbers, during a march of about 10 miles, mostly across a country, very mountainous and without roads. This was indeed a very desperate project; but it would have been attempted, and, whatever had been the issue, it would have merited the highest honours of fame.

The event, however, turned out to be decisive in behalf of the garrison, without its being reduced to the last extremities, and even without any loss, excepting that of the outposts as before mentioned. But it suffered one alarm of danger, which, had it not proved to be false, must have been of the most decisive effect. It was, that in a week after the commencement of the blockade there was distinctly heard such a noise of knocking, seemingly underneath the ground floor of the

Castle.

Castle, as if miners were hard at work in forming a mine to blow it up; a measure to reduce or destroy the garrison, which indeed seemed to be very practicable, had it been thought to be so by Lord George Murray. For his men were in the complete and undisturbed possession, not only of the bowling-green and the range of office-houses forming its north side, but also of the high wall making *that* to the west, in the center of which was the bowl-house before mentioned; from the back of which a subterraneous passage or gallery might have been easily dug out to the center of the ground under the castle, and a chamber or mine there formed large enough to hold a sufficient number of barrels of gun-powder for blowing up the Castle: previous to which a summons, with a threatening instantly to spring such a mine, if the commandant did not capitulate, ought certainly to have appeared to Lord George the most probable measure for obtaining success. —And the opportunity for executing such a measure seemed indeed so inviting, that its not being attempted by Lord George (who was born in Blair Castle, and perfectly well acquainted with its topography, as well as a man of known sagacity) can hardly be supposed to have proceeded from its not having occurred to himself, or to any one of his most intelligent officers; but rather to the want of workmen capable of executing such a work, however clumsily. Certain however it was, that had it been attempted, and even discovered by the garrison, before being completed, and the mine charged, it was impossible to have interrupted it otherwise than by opening and running down a counter mine from the ground-floor of the Castle. But the whole of that mighty alarm was found to be caused by nothing more than a soldier's cutting a block of wood which lay on a floor in one of the uppermost rooms, with repeated strokes of an axe; which occasioned a pretty general merriment in the garrison.

However, the smallness of the present quantity, with the certainty of an approaching want of provisions for men, and of horse provender, were circumstances constantly in view; and as no probability of the rebels being forced to give up the blockade soon could be foreseen, nor any mode devised of sending intelligence by the commandant to the Earl of Crawford, then supposed to be at Dunkeld, or Perth, as the general officer, commanding some British cavalry, &c. with a body of Hessian troops lately brought from Flanders; until Mr Wilson, the Duke of Athol's gardener, a loyal, stout, and sensible man, offered to perform that service, which being accepted, and a letter prepared by the commandant, stating matters to Lord Crawford, with references to Wilson, who was to destroy the letter if in danger of being taken, he was allowed to take his choice of one of the officers' horses in the Castle; and about one o'clock in the morning of the 29th March, (as far as can be recollected) a soldier being placed at each of the front windows; and the officer with the platform-guard, prepared to make a discharge against any sentries of the rebels who should attempt to stop or take Mr Wilson; the great door was then unbarricadoed and opened without noise; on which he slipt out, unperceived by the rebels, and having got on horseback, passed along westward to the small bridge over the brook, at the upper end of the pond, and from it had proceeded slowly to the bottom of the avenue which led up to the high road, when being discovered and fired at from each side, a discharge was instantly made from the platform guard and from most of the windows of the Castle, at the places where the rebels had been observed to fire; with which the affair ended; every one hoping that Mr Wilson had made his escape, until

til next morning, when the identical horse he rode was seen near Blair-village, mounted by a Highlander; which caused much concern in the garrison, as it was concluded that poor Wilson had been made a prisoner, and no intelligence gone to Lord Crawford.

Before this time, the question whether the young Highland horse of Capt. Wentworth, which had been hardily bred on the Highland hills, but hastily put into the bottom of Cumming's tower, and shut up from all communication with the Castle as has been said, could be still alive, or not; as having been left without either forage or water. It was therefore thought that he could not have outlived 9 or 10 days at most; which in the sequel will be only found to prove that the English and the Lowland Scotchmen were no judges of the consitution of a Highland horse bred on bleak and barren hills.

After the apparently most unlucky fate of Wilson, no hope of relief remained but from the chapter of accidents, especially with the soldiers, who used frequently to say among themselves, that Sir Andrew's good luck would certainly help them out in some way or other. For they had heard many strange stories about him, as of his never having been sick or wounded, nor in any battle that the English did not win; and they were therefore the less surprised, when, at break of day, on the 1st of April, not a single Highlander could be seen; and soon after Macglashan's maid Molly, who had brought down the summons, came to congratulate her old friends, that Lord George, and all his men, as she called them, had gone off, in the night, for Dalnacardoch and Badenoch: adding, that she believed the Highlanders had been afraid of being surrounded by Lord Crawford with the King's black horse from Dunkeld: but it was afterwards said, with more probability, to have been in consequence of an order suddenly received by Lord George Murray to join the forces of the pretended Prince of Wales near Inverness; and in expectation of being soon after attacked by the Duke of Cumberland, then marching from Aberdeen.

Notwithstanding the certainty of the rebels having broken up their blockade in the night time, and marched off in such haste; all particulars of which were speedily reported to the commandant; yet as he was purblind, and could not have the evidence of his own eyes, nor would trust to the eyes of others, he positively ordered that the garrison should be kept shut up till further orders; and those orders were not given for its releasement until next morning, the 2d of April, when an officer having arrived on horseback from the Earl of Crawford, he informed the commandant, that his Lordship, with some cavalry, might be expected in an hour, as accordingly happened; and the garrison being drawn out, his Lordship was received by the commandant, at the head of it, with this compliment, "My Lord, I am very glad to see you, but, *by all that's good*, you have been very dilatory, and we can give you nothing to eat." To which his Lordship answered laughingly, with his usual good humour, "I assure you, Sir Andrew, I made all the haste I possibly could; and I hope that you and the officers will do me the honour to partake with me of such fare as I can give you." His Lordship did accordingly entertain, afterwards, in the summer-house of the garden, Sir Andrew and his officers, with a plentiful dinner, and very good wines; and returned in the evening to Dunkeld.—Whence it is supposed that Lord Crawford had made a handsome report to the Duke of Cumberland, in favour of the garrison, as public thanks were soon after given to it by his Royal Highness for its steady and gallant defence

fence of Blair-Castle, and the matchless commandant promoted to be Colonel of a regiment of marines *.

It was then learned that, although Mr Wilson had got a fall from his horse, which was frightened by the fire at him, yet he had on foot made his escape from the rebels, arrived early next day at Dunkeld, and waited on Lord Crawford with his dispatch: and it was further understood that his Lordship had spared no pains to prevail on the commandant of the Hessians to advance with them against the rebels in Athol, but without effect; so great was their terror of being attacked, in the pass of Killicranky, with swords, by the wild mountaineers, as they considered them, who had twice beaten the King's troops with fire-arms, as they had heard.

One remarkable incident at the end of the blockade still remains to be told: which is, that after Sir Andrew's general jail-delivery of the garrison, in the morning of the 2d April, some officers hastening to see the poor *dead* horse of Capt. Wentworth, it being the 17th day of his confinement, they had no sooner opened the door and entered, than they were precipitately driven out, laughing, to avoid the animal, who was wildly staggering about. That fine stout animal having received the most proper care and best treatment by order of his master, soon became in excellent condition; and, as it is believed, was then sent to England by Capt. Wentworth, as a present to one of his sisters †.

* He died an old Lieutenant General, in 1771, aged 84, having served as a cornet in the 2d regiment of Dragoons, or Scotch Greys, when commanded by Lord John Hay at the battle of Ramilies, 12th May O. S. 1706.

† The 25th regt. having re-embarked at Burnt Island in autumn 1746 for Williamstadt on the Meuse, and marched thence to join the allied army, arrived about an hour before the battle at Rancoux, near Liege, on the 11th October, and having served the two following campaigns, re-embarked in the end of November 1748. (a peace being concluded) at Williamstadt for Kinsale in Ireland, and the division of the regiment in which was Lieut. Melville, who had been promoted to that rank after the battle of Lafeldt on the 2d July 1747, did not arrive at Kinsale, their destination, before May 1749, above 5 months from their embarkation; having suffered contrary winds, and three violent storms, driving them with distress twice into English ports, and once with shipwreck on the coast of Lower Normandy, about 4 leagues from Caen; whence, after a stay of more than a month, and a march of several days to Cherburg, they were taken on board by an English transport, and carried to the Isle of Wight, whence after a stay of about 6 weeks, the division was re-embarked at Cowes for Kinsale in a third transport, which also, being taken with a storm near the Land's end, was driven into the port of Falmouth, and could not put to sea again for several weeks. Thus it happened that a voyage, which might be performed by a ship with a fair wind in less than a week, consumed between 5 and 6 months.

SYNOPSIS *of the* GAELIC *and* LATIN *Languages.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF you think the annexed Synopsis of the Gaelic and Latin languages worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany, you may insert it, and oblige, Sir,

Your's &c.,

MILO.

14th March 1808.

GAE-

Gaelic.	Latin.	English.
Ard,	Arduus,	High.
Achh,	Actum,	A deed.
Adharam,	Adoro,	To worship.
Adhbhe,	Ave,	Hail, God save you.
Adhlaic,	Allectum,	Strongly desired.
Athar,	Æther,	The sky.
Aibghitir,	Abgetorium,	The alphabet.
Aibid,	Habitus,	Dress.
Ailm,	Ulmus,	An elm.
Aiminn,	Amœnus,	Pleasant.
Aingeal,	Angelus	A messenger.
Airc,	Arca,	A chest,
Airm,	Arma,	Arms,
Airrse,	Arcus,	An arch, Vault.
Ais,	Æs,	Money, a loan.
Ailp,	Alpes,	Height, high hills.
Alt,	Altus,	High.
Altoir,	Altare,	An altar.
Altrach,	Altrix,	A nurse.
Amghar,	Angor,	Grief, anger.
Andiugh,	In diu,	To-day, in the day time.
Anochd,	Ad noctem,	To-night.
Araim,	Aro,	To plow.
Ar,	Arans,	Ploughing.
Ardaingal,	Archangelus,	An Archangel.
Ap,	Aptus,	Fit, ready, ripe.
Ardchantoir,	Archcantor,	Chief singer.
Ardsgol,	Arch-schola,	Chief school, college.
Ard-dog,	Arch digitus,	The thumb.
Arguin,	Arguens,	Arguing, argument.
Armach,	Armatus,	Armed.
Aroch,	Arrectus,	Straight.
Art,	Artus,	A joint, limb.
Assard,	Assertio,	Assertion, litigation.
Assardoir,	Assertor,	An assertor, litigious.
Asal,	Asinus,	An ass.
Astas,	Hasta,	A spear, javelin.
Athcairt,	Adcartatio,	The granting of a charter or deed.
Bachul,	Bacculus,	A staff.
Bach,	Bacchus,	Drunkenness.
Bachar,	Baccar,	Herb lady's-glove.
Beal,	Belus,	Bel, Apollo, Baal.
Bear,	Veru,	A spit.
Beo,	Boves,	Cattle.
Blandar,	Blanditas,	Fawning, flattery.
Bo,	Bos,	A cow.
Boil,	Bilis,	Rage.
Bonn,	Bonus,	Good.
Barbara,	Barbarus,	Barbarous.

GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Brac,	Brachium,	The arm.
Bruide,	Brutum,	A brute.
Cab, Capat,	Caput,	The head.
Caban,	Capo,	A capon.
Cac,	Cacamentum,	Excrements.
Cacam,	Caco,	Necessitati parere.
Cacc,	Cæcus,	Blind.
Cagal,	Cochlea,	Cockle.
Cairam,	Carum reddo,	To endear.
Cairin,	Caritas,	Endearment, love.
Cairt,	Charta,	A card, paper.
Cairt-lan,	Chartularium,	A chartulary.
Caise,	Caseus,	Cheese.
Cais, Cuis,	Causa,	A cause, affair.
Cais-mearb,	Causa martis,	A band ready for battle.
Caisdeal,	Castellum,	A castle.
Calbh,	Calvus,	Bald.
Calis,	Calix,	A chalice, cup.
Callaind,	Kalendæ,	Kalends.
Camal,	Camelus,	A camel.
Campa,	Campus,	A plain, camp.
Canam,	Cano,	To sing.
Cantin,	Cantans,	Chanting, singing.
Cantic,	Canticum,	A song.
Contaighoir,	Cantor,	A singer.
Car, Cara,	Carus,	A friend.
Caran,	Corona	The crown of the head.
Carb,	Corbis,	A basket.
Carbh,	Curva carina,	A ship.
Carcar,	Carcer,	A prison.
Cardam,	Carpo,	To teaze or card wool.
Cart,	Quarta pars,	A quart.
Cast,	Castus,	Chaste.
Cathair,	Cathedra,	A seat, chair.
Cathair-rioghal	Sella regia,	A throne.
Catholach,	Catholicus,	Universal.
Ceal,	Cœlum,	Heaven.
Ceal,	Celatio,	Concealing.
Ceall,	Cella,	A church, cell.
Ceanan,	Centum,	A hundred.
Cearcal,	Circulus,	A circle.
Ceasd,	Quæstio,	A question.
Ceasgam,	Quæso,	To intreat.
Ceathair,	Quatuor,	Four.
Ceathair-deug or deich,	Quatuor decem,	Fourteen.
Ceilam,	Celo,	To conceal.
Ceir,	Cera,	Wax.

P. S. If the present communication suit your Miscellany, it is my intention to transmit you regularly a continuation of this Synopsis, till I have gone over the whole Gaelic language, and pointed out every word which appears to have any affinity to the Latin.

N. B. Your readers will please observe, that *C* anciently in the Latin was pronounced like *K*, and is to this day pronounced hard in the Gaelic.—We say *Keir* and *Kera*, not *Seir* and *Sera*. *Dh* is sounded as *y* or *ie*, and *Mh* and *Bh* like *V*.

MILO.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the flames, suppressed, or censured.*

Continued from p. 337.

DOLET.—A number of works by this person were condemned all at once to the flames by the parliament of Paris on the 14th February 1543. The unhappy printer himself was soon after sentenced to be hanged and burned as a relapsed atheist. The principal charge made against Dolet was that founded on his translation of Plato's dialogues. In a passage there the translator, instead of saying, 'After death you will be nothing," says, "After death you will be nothing at all." The faculty of theology, at a meeting of which this passage was read, determined that the words *at all* were not authorized by the original; that they smelt of heresy, and of an attachment to the sects of Sadducees and Epicureans. The true cause of Dolet's fate appears to have been the hatred previously conceived against him by that body. He is said to have discovered a design which the doctors of the Sorbonne had formed of destroying the art of printing in France; of molesting the Monks with cutting epigrams: lastly, in an edition of Rabelais, of throwing ridicule on the Sorbonne, by indecent allusions to its members. The following epigram is quoted, which he had written against the Monks.

Ad Nicolaum Fabricium Vallesium.

DE CUCULLATIS.

Incurvicervicum cucullatorum habet
Grex id subinde in ore, se esse mortuum
Mundo; tamen edit eximie pecus, bibit
Non pessime, stertit sepultum crapula
Operam veneri dat, et voluptatum assecla
Est omnium. Id ne est mortuum esse mundo?
Aliter interpretare. Mortui sunt Hercule
Mundo cucullati, quod iners terrae sunt onus,
Ad rem utiles nullam, nisi ad scelus et vitium.

These expressions are certainly coarse, and shew an extreme degree of animosity, but were very far from deserving capital punishment.

Funeral oration of Francis 1. by Pierre *Duchatel*, 1547. In this discourse, the author said that the soul of the King had gone *direct to Paradise*. This passing over of purgatory gave offence to the Doctors of the Sorbonne, who sent a deputation to warn him of his error. The prelate being absent, one of his friends received them, and in reply, gaily said, "Be not uneasy, gentlemen; every one knows that the late king, my master, never stopt long in any one place, however agreeable. Supposing therefore that he went to purgatory, be assured his stay would be very short." This pleasantry disarmed the severity of the doctors, and the affair went no farther.

Observations on a book entitled "The Spirit of Laws." By Dupin. This work, which is said to have been one of the best replies that have been made to Montesquieu, was suppressed and burned by the author at the request

quest of Madame de Pompadour. The family and friends of Montesquieu had used their utmost influence with that lady, then all powerful at court, to prevail upon her to take this step. She accordingly sent for Dupin, informed him that she took the author of the Spirit of Laws under her immediate protection, and persuaded him to withdraw all the copies and burn the edition. It is not stated what share Montesquieu himself had in this very unphilosophical mode of refutation.

The Praise of Folly. By Erasmus.—This work was composed by Erasmus in seven days. It is an ingenious satire against all ranks and conditions of persons, not sparing the monks and doctors in theology. Leo X. is said to have laughed heartily at it, and even Cardinal Ximenes, who was more severe, said to one of its censurers, "Either write better yourself, or allow those to write whom GOD has made capable of it." The Sorbonne did not relish the joke; they censured the work, which was afterwards placed in the list of prohibited books at Rome. In general, the writings of Erasmus were not extremely acceptable to the Romish church.—His spirit of toleration, and the freedom with which he stigmatizes the ignorance and vices of the clergy, created him a multitude of enemies. The Sorbonne, instigated by Beda, censured part of his works, and hesitated not to brand him as impious, a madman, an enemy to JESUS CHRIST and to the Saints. Nay, a friend of his, M. de Berquin, having translated several of his works with additions, was tried by the parliament of Paris, and condemned to be burnt alive. Francis I. with the Dukes of Vendome of Guise and other great Lords, were present at the trial. The sentence was executed 1759.

Fenelon. It is well known that some theological opinions advanced by this illustrious writer drew upon him the censure of the church. On the 12th March 1699, Pope Innocent issued a brief, which expresses itself thus, "We, of our own movement and certain knowledge, after mature deliberation, have, by our full power and apostolical authority, condemned and reproved, by these presents, the said book, as capable of insensibly drawing the faithful into errors condemned by the authority of the catholic church; and, besides, as containing propositions that are rash, scandalous, ill-sounding, offensive to pious ears, and pernicious in practice. Nothing could be more edifying than the submission of the virtuous author to the decision of the church: accordingly Pope Innocent said, that he had been less scandalized with the book of "Maxims," than with the furious heat of its adversaries; he wrote to some prelates, "He has sinned thro' excess of divine love, but you have sinned thro' want of brotherly love." The publication of Telemachus also drew upon its author the most serious displeasure of the court. This work, exhibiting what a sovereign should be, was considered as a satire on what Louis XIV. was. Malignity even made ill-natured applications of some of the principal characters. Calypso was supposed to be Madame de Montespan; Eucharis, Madamoiselle de Fontanges: Antiope, the Duchess of Burgundy, Prothesilas, Louvois; Idomeneus, King James; and Sesostris, Louis XIV. Every effort was made by the court to suppress the work altogether; nor was it ever allowed to be printed in France till 1774, when Lewis XVI. mounted the throne.—Another work by the same author, "Trial of Conscience for a King," gave still greater offence, on the same grounds.

Frouillé.—List of "Appels Nominaux" 1793. The publication of this list was fatal to the unfortunate bookseller who undertook it: he was condemned to death for having published these operations

rations of the National Assembly, sitting as a tribunal on their sovereign. M. Peignot here takes occasion to give the following list of those who had made attempts against the lives of the Kings of France.

HENRY III.

James Clement, a jacobin monk, stabbed by those who were near the king at the moment when he assassinated him.

HENRY IV.

Barriere, a boatman on the Loire, drawn and quartered 31 August 1593.

Chatel, son of a merchant draper of Paris, 29 December 1594.

Guignard, a Jesuit, hanged the 7 January following.

Gueret, a Jesuit, condemned to perpetual banishment.

Varade, *Aubri*, *Ethorel*, having fled, were drawn and quartered in effigy 25 January 1595.

Merleau, hanged 2. Mach 1595.

Guedon, an Advocate, at Angers, hanged 16 February 1596.

La Ramee, hanged 8. March 1596.

N——, (name unknown) in the pay of the cardinal of Austria, was hanged at Meaux in 1596.

N——, maker of tapestry, hanged the 4 January 1597.

Charpentier, hanged 10 April 1597.

Desloge, his accomplice, hanged the same day.

Ouin, a monk, confined by his superiors, as a madman, in a subterraneous prison.

Ridicoui, a jacobin monk of Flanders, hanged in 1597.

Arger, a monk of the same order, and his accomplice, hanged along with him.

N——, a capuchin of Milan, surprised in the train of the court, disguised in the habit of a scullion, and hanged in 1597.

Richard, Lord of Voute in Dauphiny, beheaded 10 February 1603.

Marshal *Biron*, having conspired against the state and the person of the King, beheaded 31 July 1602.

The Count d'*Auvergne*, the Count d'*Antraigues*, the Marchioness of *Verneuil*, having formed a similar conspiracy, and being condemned to death the 2 Feb. 1605, were pardoned, except the Marchioness, who was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; she was also obliged to return to the king the promise of marriage which he had given her in one of those moments when the greatest men forget themselves.

Desisles, Agent before the parliament of Paris, on the 19 December 1606, with a poignard in his hand stopt the King, who was passing along the Pont-Neuf, shook him by the neck of his coat; but as in his examination he persisted in saying, that he had only wished to frighten the King, that good prince insisted upon his being merely shut up as a madman.

RAVAILLAC. 27 May 1610.

LEWIS XV.

Damiens. 28 March 1757.

(To be continued.)

Answer to GAELIC *Etymologies.*
(Dec. Mag. last,—p. 884.)

To the Editor.

SIR,

WHOEVER endeavours to rescue from oblivion the antiquities of his country, deserves the thanks of your readers, even though he should be mistaken. Etymology is a most useful science, when kept within due bounds, but when carried too far, displays a field for the wildest imaginations. I am very much at a loss to determine, from the peculiar manner in which your correspondent treats the matter, whether he gives us his real sentiments, or rather, whether it is not his intention to place Etymology in a ridiculous point of view. Whatever may have been his motives, I beg leave to make a few candid remarks on

on his communication; in doing which, I am influenced by no other motive but an ardent wish to see the antiquities of my country placed on the most sure and probable basis. It is only from the collision of different sentiments that truth can be elicited, and whoever shall be kind enough to point out my mistakes, will always confer a singular favour on, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Dunkeld, 28 *March* 1808. CUCHULLIN.

CALEDONIA.

Your correspondent renders this in Gaelic, *Cale-do-nia*, *i. e.* the Deer harbour. He should have written it *Caladh-do-Fiadh*, for *Fiadh*, not *Nia*, signifies a deer. *Nia* signifies a nephew. It is rather singular he did not hit on *Niadh*, which signifies a *hero*. The word then would have run thus, *Caladh-do-niadh*, *i. e.* the port of heroes, and is pronounced *Calay-do-niay*.—This etymology points it out as the place where our *Celtic* ancestors first landed, and as they would necessarily erect a fort, not only to repel aggression, but to secure a retreat, this fort would naturally be called *Dun-Caley-do-Niay*, whence the Romans borrowed their *Mare Deucaledonium*. There is indeed a Gaelic word *Nionadh*, *i. e.* booty, which if M. M. had in view instead of *Nia*, *Caladh-do-Nionadh* may signify the harbour of plunder.—Though Deer may be comprehended under the general name of *prey* or *booty*, still I think M. M.'s etymology overstrained, unless it can be made probable that Deer were imported or exported at the harbour in question.

What has tended not a little to perplex the etymology of Caledonia is the near resemblance it also bears to *Dunkeld*, which has been latinized Duncaledonium. The words however are totally distinct. Dunkeld, literally means *Dun-Cael*, *i. e.* the fort of the *Cael* or *Gael*. By an iteration peculiar to the Gaelic, *Dun-Cael* was in course of time called *Dun-Cael-Dun*. Caledonia therefore appears to be *Caladh-do-Niadh*, *i. e.* the port of the warriors, and the name given to that part of Scotland where they first established themselves, viz. *Argyle*, i. e. *Ar-Gael*, *i. e.* the entrance (which is synonimous with the port) of the *Gael*, or warriors, seems to place the matter beyond a doubt.

SCOTLAND

Is by M. M. resolved into *Scot-Land*, which he renders *proud spear*. This gentleman ought to have known that it is repugnant to the idiom of the Gaelic language to put the adjective before the substantive. I never met with any instance of *Scot* signifying *proud*, and the word *Lann* (not *Land*) has seven different significations, viz. *Land*, *a house*, *a mask*, *a sword*, *a gridiron*, *a stud*, *a scale*. As the best way of refuting a wrong proposition is to proceed with it as if it were a true one, I shall here take that method.

If *Scot-Land* signifies a *proud spear*, by the same parity of reasoning, *Green-Land* must signify a *green spear*, *Fin-Land*, a *white spear*, England, (Gallice Eang-Lann) an *angular spear*, probably the modern trilateral *bayonet*, *Gothland*, *God's spear*, (for *Goth*, *Got*, and *God* are synonimous,) &c. &c.—But if in all these cases Lann obviously means Land, or what the Romans term *Terra*, with what propriety can Scotland be an exception? *Scot-Lann* therefore obviously means, not the *proud spear*, (hasta superba,) but the country of the *rovers* or plunderers. Scotland is a phrase consonant to the *Teutonic* idiom, and being a term of reproach, did not originate with the *Gael*, who to this day call the country *Albin*, and the inhabitants *Albanach*.

EDIN-BRUGH

Is, by your correspondent, rendered the *face* of the *brae*. I know no such Gaelic word as Edin. There is indeed a word *Aodan* resembling it in pro-

pronunciation, and signifying a *face*.—*Brugh* never signifies a *brae*. It is not a little singular, that *Schaw* has given 54 words signifying a hill or eminence, without reckoning *Brugh* in the number. The fact is,—Burg, Brugh, Burgh, and Burrough, are all corruptions of the original Teutonic *Berg*, *i. e.* a circle, in allusion to the mode of building their forts.

But as the ancient name of Edinburgh was *Dunedin*, (Latine *Edinodunum*,) there is no occasion for further argument on this head. When even a child says there is a *brugh* about the *moon*, he certainly does not conceive that she is encompassed by a brae.

Wherever general epithets give names to places, (and surely no epithet can be more general than *brae*-face, or any country better stocked with *braes* than Scotland,) these general names frequently occur. Thus we have a multitude of *nesses*, *esks*, *mons*, *law-hills gallow-hills*, *carns*, &c. but only one solitary *Dunedin*. There is therefore no good reason to depart from the prevailing opinion, that *Dun-Edin* is the fort of Edwin.

Correction of Error in REMARKS *on* DUNIPACE.

IN Remarks on Dunipace, p. 216, by Milo, it is said,

"Haco's Tumulus, *who fell at the battle of Largs*, is literally a Hill," &c. &c.

Haco did not fall at Largis,—he died at Kirkwall in Orkney.

Vide Johnston's Norwegian account of Haco's expedition. Torfæi Orcades, &c. and the Scottish historians, &c.

"Thare than tuk Land that Kyng,
"And in gret sekness mart endyng."
WYNTOUN, b. vii. c. x. v. 213.

But it does appear from Johnston's translation of the Icelandic, that one of that name was killed in the engagement.

"Here Haco of Steini, one of King Haco's household, fell."— P. 97.

History of the GERMAN *Slave Trade.*

Translated from Fischer's "Geschichte des Teutschen Handels." (History of German Trade.)

FORMERLY, the best and most valuable commodities of the Germans were *men*, whom they both sold to foreigners and purchased from them. While they knew no other employment but war and hunting, and despised agriculture, it was natural that as cultivation increased, they should require a greater number of persons to perform their necessary labours. So great indeed was their need of other men, so various the ways which they fell upon to obtain them, that they had always a multitude of their neighbours serving them as slaves. The chief means of acquisition consisted in war, and those were accordingly the richest who carried it on without ceasing.—Their original practice, like that of all rude nations, was to kill the enemies conquered in war. They were under the necessity of attacking their neighbours in order to lessen their number, but could neither supply their prisoners with provision, nor keep them in secure confinement. Afterwards, however, when their possessions became greater, and their dwellings larger, they saved the lives of their captives, and made them into slaves, who ploughed their fields, and were employed in a variety of ways. They thus attained the end of reducing the number of their enemies, and were relieved from the necessity of enormous butchery. Besides war, however, they had other means of keeping up the number of their slaves. These were gaming, to which the Germans were passionately addicted, and which often led to the loss of their liberty; shipwreck, since at that time, not only goods stranded, but the persons of those who reached the land alive, were, by the German laws, the property of the first who could seize upon them, or, in states more firmly established,

of

of the landed proprietor; voluntary resignation of their persons, prompted either by the want of food, or by superstition; accidental exposition after birth; the circumstance of being a foreigner, or what was called the game-right, by which every one who trod German ground, without being protected by the sacred guard of hospitality, was treated as a common enemy; inability to pay debts; unequal marriage with slaves; hostages forfeited; defeat in single combat; men yielding themselves by way of pawn; and sometimes notorious delinquency.

War was an inexhaustible source of German bondage. Nor was it carried on with foreign nations only, but also between the members of the same nation, who, in consequence of their wandering nomadic life, often pressed too close upon each other. I will pass over most of the earlier periods of our annals, and will begin with the Marcomannic wars under Marcus Aurelius, in consequence of which the ancient limits of Germany were restored, and the states, afterwards bordering on it, were almost completely depopulated by the Germans, who carried them off as slaves. These devastations were, from time to time, renewed under Valerian, Diocletian, Constantine the Great, and under the succeeding emperors. Then the Alemanni, the Franks, the Burgundians, and Saxons, brought home from their incursions whole herds of men as slaves. —The irruption of the Franks into Gaul, and the battle of Zulpich gained by Clovis, prodigiously augmented slavery in Upper Germany. The Franks, then the most powerful of the German people, conceived an enmity against the Saxons, which caused many wars between these two nations, terminating commonly to the advantage of the former. France was in consequence overflowed with a multitude of Saxon slaves. And how much did they not increase under Charlemagne, who carried on a successful war against that nation for thirty years. It was under the same emperor that the almost endless Sclavonic wars took their rise. They were not carried on with such animosity at first, until after the time of Otho the Great, particularly under Henry the Silent, Duke of Louvain, and under Albert, surnamed the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburgh. These chiefs carried it on against them with such vigour, that they completely unpeopled Mecklenburgh, Pomerania, and the Mark of Brandenburgh. The few that remained fled to the Danes and Pomeranians, from whom, however, they experienced so little pity, that most of them were sold to the Poles and Bohemians. It became necessary to plant the deserted lands anew with colonists out of Flanders, Holland, Friesland, and Westphalia, who were allured by the offer of great advantages; whence it has happened that the Dutch and Flemish law is followed with regard to landed property in Lower Germany. The Margrave Gero overcame the Lusatians, deprived them of all their landed property, and divided it among his Saxon knights. The people were either attached as bond-men to the soil, or were carried away like the Saxons, into ordinary slavery. The unfortunate Sclavonic nation was, after the time of Henry the Fowler, dispersed throughout all Germany, and their number was so great, that all bondmen were from that time called slaves; and thus a noble and high-spirited people gave the generic name to the lowest class of mankind. Universal hatred and unbounded contempt towards this people, have likewise produced, in Lower Germany, a severer kind of bondage, than in the higher circles. There is even to this day a difference between these two divisions of the kingdom, in the laws respecting slavery, nor was it permitted to carry slaves from one to the other.

We find that in many places of Europe, and particularly in Germany, there

there were great slave-markets. There were such at Rome, at Lyons, on the Prussian sea coasts, and in most of the German trading towns. We learn also the articles for which these slaves were frequently exchanged. In the account of Lullus, archbishop of Mentz, we find a slave estimated at the same value as a horse. In the charters of Fulda, it appears, that, besides a horse, a shield and lance were given for a slave. The pious Nembert, Archbishop of Hamburg, received a number of Christian captives in exchange for his horse. The Goths often exchanged a slave for a piece of bread. Among the Franks, a useful and well-instructed slave was estimated at 12 gold shillings. At these sales, they were often chained together in bands, so that large numbers, both of great and small, could be exposed for sale at once. It is mentioned in the life of Eligius, bishop of Noyon, that 20, 30, 50, nay sometimes whole ship loads, were sold by him at once, consisting of men, women, and children, and those of all nations, Saxons, Britons, French, Romans, and Moors. Helmold mentions 700 slaves, who were exposed to sale at the same time in the market of Mecklenburgh. There were some slave-merchants who sent great cargoes of them into the most remote countries. Luitprand says of the inhabitants of Verdun, that they made a number of their boys eunuchs, and sold them at a high price to the Arabs in Spain. The Jews likewise carried on this Moorish slave-trade in France, and Agobard, Archbishop of Lyons, makes bitter reproaches on this account to the Christians. The Venetians exported a great number of Christians from the slave-markets at Rome to the Saracens in Africa. After this trade was prohibited, they bought them as for their own use, and then sold them to the Mediterranean pirates, until at last this traffic too was prohibited by the Doge. How actively the German slave trade was carried on from the fifth to the ninth century appears, among other things, from the formulas of the Marculfian monks. The 21st form. 2d book, contains a notice that some one had purchased a slave, in presence of a sufficient number of witnesses, for a fixed sum of gold, and had given him into their hands. The capitulary of Charlemagne, 779, c. 19. in like manner informs us of the regulations which were then enforced respecting the slave trade.—Book II. form. 22. contains likewise a deed of sale, and shews how these were usually written. We find among the ancient formulas various deeds of sale, wherein free-born persons sold themselves to others as slaves. The contract was drawn up in their name, and bore, that they had received the price of themselves (which consisted often in a very small sum) fairly, and in ready money from the purchaser, and that they thenceforth gave themselves up to him as his property, that he might employ them, sell them, exchange them, or whip them, in the same manner as his other slaves. In a similar style were contracts drawn up, when any one had assigned himself in pawn for a sum advanced. In general, however, such contracts could not be concluded by night, but in the light of day, and in the presence of witnesses. We see by the German regulations about toll-duties, that slaves were looked upon in the same light as other commodities. A certain toll-duty was to be paid for each, when they were carried through for sale; but if for household use, they went free. The slaves, in the course of trade, went often very quickly from hand to hand, and were thus transported into foreign countries.

Having thus given a view of German slavery, during the time that all manufactures in that country were carried on by slaves, I shall hereafter give some account of the steps which led to the decline of this trade.

(To be continued.)

A

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter I.

DEAR SIR,

IN addition to the tedious and uninteresting details which I have already transmitted to you of my journies through the Highlands, I must—I was going to say, crave your indulgence in perusing my third and last tour. This is however a matter of mere formality, and no very good form either; for if I were not within an ace of absolute certainty that the perusal would be productive of more sensible pleasure to you, than the writing of it is likely to procure me; and a thousand times more than my countrymen and I experienced during the jaunt, of which I am about to attempt giving you the outlines, I would proceed no further; and the following word should be *last*. As a preparation for the following repast, it may not be improper to propose the following question: Whether is the contemplation of good or evil fortune most likely to be attended with beneficial consequences? What say you, Sir? Indeed, James, I have no hesitation in declaring for the latter, it being much more apt to sow the seeds of contentment in our heart, and stir us up to gratitude and thankfulness that matters are not worse with us. While, on the other hand, the contemplation of good fortune naturally creates in the human breast a longing for extravagant adventures, which are commonly attended with bitter disappointments; as well as a dissatisfaction and repining at the untowardness of our fortune, which is far from coming up with the specimen before us, but is in fact just either good or bad as we believe it to be so.—Very well, my dear Sir; I am very happy at having, by consulting reason, discovered to what side of the question you incline; for you must know that this and the following letters, which I expect you will receive by every post, are meant as descriptive of, what is in Ettrick forest known by the apellation of, the *unfortunate journey*. Yet after you have perused it throughout, you will scarcely avoid applying the old border adage, "'Tis ay a good fray where there's nothing away."—Before I can proceed I must likewise give you a sketch of the characters of each of my fellow travellers whom I shall distinguish by their christian names only. Mr William, with whom I had been intimately acquainted from his childhood, was bred to the occupation of a farmer in the country, where he likewise received his education; and had no more experimental acquaintance with nautical affairs than proceeded from having once or twice gotten a view of a harbour, and arm of the sea. He had good natural parts, which he had, by reading, improved so far, as to have acquired a partial knowledge of most of the arts and sciences. He delighted in painting, poetry, and music; was of a thoughtful disposition, absent, overbearing, and impatient of controul. Easily convinced by a single well-timed remonstrance, but immoveable by the most passionate and lengthened arguments. Mr John, on the other hand, besides a good memory and judgement, had a mind extremely sensible to all the finer feelings: a taste for the sublime and beautiful, but rather too high-flavoured, to be generally good: enthusiastically fond of poetry and music, and no mean proficient in either: paid perhaps a little more deference to the opinions and temper of others than the former, but was ten times more impatient at being thwarted by contrary elements. From the habits of a town life, he had acquired ideas of the different degrees of

of mankind, and subordination of ranks, quite above what either Mr W. or I had any conception of; and thought himself justly entitled to knock down every little d—d fellow or impertinent gipey of a girl, who did not answer a question or obey an order exactly to his mind, but withal possessed of an honest and generous heart. As for my own character, I leave that to be made out by you after perusing all these letters. But in short, we had all read of Fion Maccowl, and the maid of Colonsay; and had as much of the romantic in the disposition of our minds as, if equally divided, might have served other two, at least, of the same size with ourselves. I may likewise inform you, that I was, at this time, obliged to visit the distant isle of Harries; and as all the Western Highlands and islands intervened, it was kindly agreed by these two young gentlemen to accompany me: and I dare say never any people set out with higher expectations of a most pleasing and delightful excursion. What romantic bays, and inchanted islands, had we in fancy already visited! what verdant pastures, vernal woods, and sweet blooming blushing maids! What pretty compliments had we already etched out as best suiting the illustrious highland chieftains at whose boards we should be quaffing the delicious nectar! I told you long ago my dear Sir, that *all is vanity*, and I cannot help here citing another piece of scripture, as better suiting our case than any note in Shakespeare that I remember just now, viz. "Let not him that putteth on his armour, boast like him that putteth it off."

Mr William and I left Ettrick forest on the morning of the 21st of May 1804, having previously dispatched a letter to Mr John, desiring him to meet us at Greenock. As we proposed walking, our travelling equipage was very simple. I had a small portmanteau, which we stuffed with each a clean shirt and change of stockings; a pocket travelling map, and a few neck-cloths. Thus nobly equipped, with each a staff in his hand, and a flashing tartan cloak over his shoulder, we proceeded on our enticing journey. We went over the dry mountains of Manor Water, crossed the Tweed at Dawick, or New Passway the residence of Sir James Nasmyth; went through the village of Broughton, and in the evening reached the town of Biggar, situated in a high and damp climate, on the heights betwixt Tweedale and Clydsdale: having passed through a country, where the concerns of the husbandman are equally divided betwixt pasturage and tillage. The town is rather in a more flourishing state than might have been expected from its local advantages, the value of land in its immediate vicinity having of late increased with amazing rapidity. Leaving Biggar, we in a short time found ourselves on the banks of the Clyde; and proceeding by the two bridges, got a tolerable view of the country. It is a fine winding valley, but falls much short of the lower parts on the same river in natural beauty. It is however well stocked with an healthy and industrious peasantry, and there are few prospects, of any extent, in which the eye is not relieved by some handsome seat, where part of the surrounding policies are adorned by plantations of wood. As we approached Laanrk these increased; and we noticed an extensive common capable of high improvement by cultivation, yet which is mostly quite neglected. We turned in to the left, in order to get a view of the Cora linn, and at length reached it, not without much opposition from the gate-keepers. We saw it to a good advantage, the weather being broken and rainy, and the river considerably flooded. It sends forth a deafening noise, which at times, borne on the breeze, assails at a great distance, the ear of the traveller, who

looks

looks in vain all around him for the rushing whirlwind, and is quite at a loss to what unknown cause in nature to ascribe the recurring phænomenon.

The semicircular precipice, that surrounds the caldron to the north, is very grand; but as I expected the cascade to be much higher, it had no great effect upon me. On leaving it, after another quarrel at a gate, which we opened ourselves, we viewed the extensive cotton manufactory. This I am unable to describe to you, my notions with respect to machinery being very circumscribed, but it is certainly in a higher degree worthy of a visit, and of admiration too, than the Cora linn. We now entered the old useless burgh of Lanark, the *chief town* of that county in which Glasgow is situated, where we tarried a few hours. Certainly very few travellers must take Lanark in their way, for we could by no means attain any mode of travelling to Hamilton superior to that of walking. Not so much as a couple of horses could we have for hire in the whole town, altho' we should have been contented with any description of them. We again set out on foot: visited on our way the great fall of the Clyde adjoining the mill: these falls have been so often described, that no new thing can possibly be said about them; but I will wager a crown, that the miller, and all his people, may be distinguished in Lanark by their loud speaking; and farther, that if ever you shall see the cataract on Moffat-water, called the Grey-Mares-Tail, after a speat, you shall confess that the falls of the Clyde fall at least as much short of it, in awful sublimity, as I to Hercules. There was one thing I could not help noticing, that the water, on leaving these falls, appeared much more weak and powerless, than above them; and seemed, by them, to be broken and deprived of its natural solidity and force: but whether this reduction of the pristine strength of the water had any real foundation, or whether the change existed only in my brain, I have not philosophy enough certainly to discover. After this, the natural and artificial beauties of the Clyde lost much of their relish to us. The rain poured upon us in the most copious torrents, drenching us to the skin, and converting the road into a complete puddle; and though we professed a resolution of "plashing on thro' dub an' mire; despisin' wind an' rain an' fire," yet so easily is the contemplative faculty of the mind influenced by bodily sensation, that the serpentine windings of the Clyde, the delightful villas, the sweet ivy'd cottages, the numerous orchards loaden with blossoms, attracted no more notice from us than perhaps a single look that way, or a point towards them with a foul end of a staff. About five o'clock afternoon we arrived at Hamilton, and lighting on good lodgings, and being desirous of seeing a little of the place, we tarried all night; and meeting with a fellow-traveller, spent the evening in the greatest glee. Next morning we arose early, and spent the morning in viewing the policies around, and the paintings within Hamilton house: these are in the greatest variety, and executed by the greatest of masters. Till now I always flattered myself that I understood pictures tolerably well, and would give my opinion of the degrees of expression delineated in their looks with great readiness; but I here discovered, that I had no taste whatever; for though I joined with the rest in extolling Daniel amongst the lions, and some more old, ugly fellows, by Raphael, Titian, Vandyke, &c. I really found, that in my heart, I admired the parting of Hector and Andromache, and some modern pieces by Hamilton, much more. But finding that these did not suit the taste of my companions, whenever I saw a frightful, ill-looking figure, I praised that for its beauty,

beauty, and never missed being joined by the rest, although, in fact, they were rather like hobgoblins than earthly creatures. Beauty is one thing at an assembly, my dear Sir, and another in Hamilton house. I am,

Yours, &c.

J. H.

Account of the EARL *of* ARGYLE's *Expedition into* SCOTLAND *in* 1685, *his ill Success, and Death* *.

From Mr Fox's Historical Work.

ARGYLE's counsel, backed by Lord Grey and the rest of Monmouth's advisers, and opposed by none except Fletcher of Salton, to whom some add Captain Matthews, prevailed, and it was agreed to invade immediately, and at one time, the two kingdoms. Monmouth had raised some money from his jewels, and Argyle had a loan of ten thousand pounds from a rich widow in Amsterdam.—With these resources, such as they were, ships and arms were provided, and Argyle sailed from Vly on the second of May, with three small vessels, accompanied by Sir Patrick Hume, Sir John Cochrane, and a few more Scotch gentlemen, and by two Englishmen, Ayloffe, a nephew by marriage to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Rumbold the maltster, who had been accused of being principally concerned in that conspiracy which, from his farm in Hertfordshire, where it was pretended Charles the Second was to have been intercepted in his way from Newmarket, and assassinated, had been called the Rye-house plot. Sir Patrick Hume is said to have advised the shortest passage, in order to come more unexpectedly upon the enemy; but Argyle, who is represented as remarkably tenacious of his own opinions, persisted in his plan of sailing round the north of Scotland, as well for the purpose of landing at once among his own vassals, as for that of being nearer to the western counties, which had been most severely oppressed, and from which, of course, he expected most assistance. Each of these plans had no doubt its peculiar advantages; but, as far as we can judge at this distance of time, those belonging to the Earl's scheme seem to preponderate; for the force he carried with him was certainly not sufficient to enable him, by striking any decisive stroke, to avail himself even of the most unprepared state in which he could hope to find the king's government. As he must therefore depend entirely upon reinforcements from the country, it seemed reasonable to make for that part where succour was most likely to be obtained, even at the hazard of incurring the disadvantage which must evidently result from the enemy's having early notice of his attack, and consequently proportionable time for defence.

Unfortunately, this hazard was converted into a certainty, by his sending some men on shore in the Orkneys. Two of these, Spence and Blackadder, were seized at Kirkwall by the bishop of the diocese, and sent up prisoners to Edinburgh, by which means the government was not only satisfied of the reality of the intended invasion, of which, however, they had before had some intimation, but could guess with a reasonable certainty, the part of the coast where the descent was to take place; for Argyle could not possibly have sailed so far to the north with any other view, than of making his landing either on his own estate, or in some of the western counties. Among the numberless charges of imprudence against the unfortunate Argyle, charges too often inconsiderately urged against

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* Our limits have made it necessary to omit one or two passages, which, however, will not, we trust, be found to break the continuity of the narrative.

against him who fails in any enterprize of moment, that which is founded upon the circumstance just mentioned, appears to me to be the most weighty, though it is that which is the least mentioned, and by no author, as far as I recollect, much enforced. If the landing in the north was merely for the purpose of gaining intelligence respecting the disposition of the country, or for the more frivolous object of making some few prisoners, it was indeed imprudent, in the highest degree. That prisoners, such as were likely to be taken on this occasion, should have been a consideration with any man of common sense, is impossible. The desire of gaining intelligence concerning the disposition of the people, was indeed a natural curiosity; but it would be a strong instance of that impatience which has been often alledged, tho' in no other case proved, to have been part of the Earl's character, if, for the sake of gratifying such a desire, he gave the enemy any important advantage. Of the intelligence which he sought thus eagerly, it was evident that he could not, in that place, and at that time, make any immediate use; whereas, of that which he afforded his enemies, they could, and did avail themselves against him. The most favourable account of this proceeding, and which seems to deserve most credit, is, that having missed the proper passage thro' the Orkney islands, he thought proper to send on shore for pilots, and that Spence very imprudently took the opportunity of going to confer with a relation at Kirkwall; but it is to be remarked, that it was not necessary, for the purpose of getting pilots, to employ men of note, such as Blackadder and Spence, the latter of whom was the Earl's secretary; and that it was an unpardonable neglect not to give the strictest injunctions to those who were employed, against going a step further into the country than was absolutely necessary.

Argyle, with his wonted generosity of spirit, was at first determined to lay siege to Kirkwall, in order to recover his friends; but partly by the dissuasions of his followers, and still more by the objections made by the masters of the ships, to a delay which might make them lose the favourable winds for their intended voyage, he was induced to prosecute his course. In the mean time the government made the use that it was obvious they would make of the information they had obtained, and when the Earl arrived at his destination, he learned that considerable forces were got together to repel any attack that he might meditate. Being prevented by contrary winds from reaching the isle of Islay, where he had proposed to make his first landing, he sailed back to Dunstafnage in Lorn, and there sent ashore his son, Mr Charles Campbell, to engage his tenants, and other friends, and dependants of his family, to rise in his behalf; but even there he found less encouragement and assistance than he had expected, and the Laird of Lochniel, who gave him the best assurances, treacherously betrayed him, sent his letter to the Government, and joined the royal forces under the Marquis of Athol. He then proceeded southwards, and landed at Campbelltown in Kintyre, where his first step was to publish his Declaration, which appears to have produced little or no effect.

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Perplexed, no doubt, but not dismayed, by these difficulties, the Earl proceeded to Tarbet, which he had fixed as the place of rendezvous, and there issued a second Declaration, (that which has been mentioned, as having been laid before the House of Commons,) with as little effect as the first. He was joined by Sir Duncan Campbell, who alone, of all his kinsmen, seems to have afforded him any material assistance, and who brought with him nearly a thousand men; but even with this important reinforcement his whole army does not appear to have ex-

exceeded two thousand. It was here that he was overruled by a council of war, when he proposed marching to Inverary; and after much debate, so far was he from being so self-willed as he is represented, that he consented to go over with his army to that part of Argylshire called Cowal, and that Sir John Cochrane should make an attempt upon the Lowlands; and he sent with him Major Fullarton, one of the officers in whom he trusted, and who appears to have best deserved his confidence. This expedition could not land in Ayrshire, where it had at first been intended, owing to the appearance of two king's frigates, which had been sent into those seas; and when it did land near Greenock, no other advantage was derived from it, than the procuring from the town a very small supply of provisions.

When Cochrane with his detachment returned to Cowal, all hopes of success in the Lowlands seemed, for the present at least, to be at an end, and Argyle's original plan was now necessarily adopted, though under circumstances greatly disadvantageous. Among these the most important was, the approach of the frigates, which obliged the Earl to place his ships under the protection of the castle of Ellengreg, which he fortified and garrisoned, as well as his contracted means would permit. Yet even in this situation, deprived of the co-operation of his little fleet, as well as of that part of his force which he left to defend it, being well seconded by the spirit, and activity of Rumbold, who had seized the castle of Ardkinglass near the head of Loch Fine, he was not without hopes of success in his main enterprise, against Inverary, when he was called back to Ellengreg, by intelligence of fresh discontents having broken out there, upon the nearer approach of the frigates. Some of the most dissatisfied had even threatened to leave both castle and ships to their fate; nor did the appearance of the Earl himself by any means bring with it that degree of authority which was requisite in such a juncture. His first motion was to disregard the superior force of the men of war, and to engage them with his small fleet; but he soon discovered, that he was far indeed from being furnished with the materials necessary to put in execution so bold, or, as it may possibly be thought, so romantic a resolution. His associates remonstrated, and a mutiny in his ships was predicted as a certain consequence of the attempt. Leaving therefore once more Ellengreg with a garrison under the command of the Laird of Lopness, and strict orders to destroy both ships and fortification, rather than suffer them to fall into the hands of the enemy, he marched towards Gareloch. But whether from the inadequacy of the provisions with which he was able to supply it, or from cowardice, misconduct, or treachery, it does not appear, the castle was soon evacuated without any proper measure being taken to execute the Earl's orders, and the military stores in it, to a considerable amount, as well as the ships, which had no other defence, were abandoned to the king's forces.

This was a severe blow; and all hopes of acting according to the Earl's plan of establishing himself strongly in Argyleshire, were now extinguished. He therefore consented to pass the Leven a little above Dumbarton, and to march eastwards. In this march he was overtaken, at a place called Killerne by Lord Dumbarton, at the head of a large body of the King's troops; but he posted himself with so much skill and judgement, that Dumbarton thought it prudent to wait at least till the ensuing morning, before he made his attack.—Here again Argyle was for risking an engagement, and in his nearly desperate situation, it was probably his best chance, but his advice (for his repeated misfortunes had scarcely left him the

the shadow of command) was rejected. On the other hand, a proposal was made to him, the most absurd as it should seem, that ever was suggested in similar circumstances, to pass the enemy in the night, and thus exposing his rear, to subject himself to the danger of being surrounded, for the sake of advancing he knew not whether, or for what purpose. To this he could not consent; and it was at last agreed to deceive the enemy by lighting fires, and to decamp in the night towards Glasgow. The first part of this plan was executed with success, and the army went off unperceived by the enemy; but in their night march they were misled by the ignorance, or the treachery of their guides, and fell into difficulties which would have caused some disorder among the most regular and best disciplined troops. In this case, such disorder was fatal, and produced, as among men circumstanced as Argyle's were, it necessarily must, an almost general dispersion. Wandering among bogs and morasses, disheartened by fatigue, terrified by rumours of an approaching enemy, the darkness of the night aggravating at once every real distress, and adding terror to every vain alarm; in this situation, when even the bravest and the best (for according to one account Rumbold himself was missing for a time) were not able to find their leaders, nor the corps to which they respectively belonged; it is no wonder that many took this opportunity to abandon a cause now become desperate, and to effect individually that escape which, as a body, they had no longer any hopes to accomplish.

When the small remains of this ill-fated army got together in the morning, at Kilpatrick, a place far distant from their destination, its number was reduced to less than five hundred. Argyle had lost all authority; nor indeed had he retained any, does it appear that he could have now used it to any salutary purpose. The same bias which had influenced the two parties in the time of better hopes, and with regard to their early operations, still prevailed, now that they were driven to their last extremity. Sir Patrick Hume and Sir John Cochrane would not stay even to reason the matter with him whom, at the onset of their expedition, they had engaged to obey, but crossed the Clyde, with such as would follow them, to the number of about two hundred, into Renfrewshire.

Argyle, thus deserted, and almost alone, still looked to his own country as the sole remaining hope, and sent off Sir Duncan Campbell, with the two Duncansons, father and son, persons all three, by whom he seemed to to have been served with the most exemplary zeal and fidelity, to attempt new levies there. Having done this, and settled such means of correspondence as the state of affairs would permit, he repaired to the house of an old servant, upon whose attachment he had relied for an asylum, but was peremptorily denied entrance. Concealment in this part of the country seemed now impracticable, and he was forced at last to pass the Clyde, accompanied by the brave and faithful Fullarton. Upon coming to a Ford of the Inchanon, they were stopped by some militia men. Fullarton used, in vain, all the best means which his presence of mind suggested to him, to save his General. He attempted one while by gentle, and then by harsher language, to detain the commander of the party, till the Earl, who was habited as a common countryman, and whom he passed for his guide, should have made his escape. At last, when he saw them determined to go after his pretended guide, he offered to surrender himself without a blow, upon condition of their desisting from their pursuit. This agreement was accepted, but not adhered to, and two horsemen were detached to seize Argyle.

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The Earl, who was also on horseback grappled with them, till one of them and himself came to the ground. He presented his pocket pistols, on which the two retired; but soon after five more came up, who fired without effect, and he thought himself like to get rid of them, but they knocked him down with their swords, and seized him. When they knew whom they had taken, they seemed much troubled, but dared not let him go.—Fullarton, perceiving that the stipulation on which he had surrendered himself was violated, and determined to defend himself to the last, or at least to wreak, before he fell, his just vengeance upon his perfidious opponents, grasped at the sword of one of them, but in vain; he was overpowered, and made prisoner.

Argyle was immediately carried to Renfrew, thence to Glasgow, and on the 20th of June was led in triumph into Edinburgh. The order of the council was particular; that he should be led bare-headed, in the midst of Graham's guards, with their matches cocked, his hands tied behind his back, and preceded by the common hangman, in which situation, that he might be the more exposed to the insults and taunts of the vulgar, it was directed that he should be carried to the Castle by a circuitous route. To the equanimity with which he bore these indignities, as indeed to the manly spirit exhibited by him throughout, in these last scenes of his life, ample testimony is borne by all the historians who have treated of them, even those who are the least partial to him. He had frequent opportunities of conversing, and some of writing, during his imprisonment, and it is from such parts of these conversations and writings as have been preserved to us, that we can best form to ourselves a just notion of his deportment during that trying period.

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Heroic courage is the least part of his praise, and vanishes as it were from our sight, when we contemplate the sensibility with which he acknowledges the kindness, such as it is, of the very men who are leading him to the scaffold; the generous satisfaction which he feels on reflecting that no confession of his has endangered his associates; and above all, his anxiety, in such moments, to perform all the duties of friendship and gratitude, not only with the most scrupulous exactness, but with the most considerate attention to the feelings as well as to the interests of the person who was the object of them. Indeed, it seems throughout, to have been the peculiar felicity of this man's mind, that every thing was present to it that ought to be so; nothing that ought not. Of his country he could not be unmindful; and it was one among other consequences of his happy temper, that on this subject he did not entertain those gloomy ideas which the then state of Scotland was but too well fitted to inspire. In a conversation with an intimate friend, he says, that though he he does not take upon him to be a prophet, he doubts not but that deliverance will come, and suddenly, of which his failings had rendered him unworthy to be the instrument. In some verses which he composed on the night preceding his execution, and which he intended for his epitaph, he thus expresses his hope still more distinctly:

" On my attempt though Providence
" did frown,
" His oppressed people God at length
" shall own;
" Another hand, by more successful
" speed,
" Shall raise the remnant, bruise the
serpent's head."

With respect to the epitaph itself, of which these lines form a part, it is probable that he composed it chiefly with a view to amuse and relieve his mind, fatigued with exertion: and partly, perhaps in imitation of the famous Marquis of Montrose, who, in simi-

similar circumstances, had written some verses which have been much celebrated. The poetical merit of the pieces appears to be nearly equal, and is not in either instance considerable, and they are only in so far valuable, as they may serve to convey to us some image of the minds by which they were produced. He who reads them with this view, will perhaps be of opinion, that the spirit manifested in the two compositions is rather equal in degree than like in character; that the courage of Montrose was more turbulent, that of Argyle more calm and sedate. If on the one hand it is to be regretted, that we have not more memorials left of passages so interesting, and that even of those which we do possess, a great part is obscured by time; it must be confessed, on the other, that we have quite enough to enable us to pronounce, that, for constancy and equanimity under the severest trials, few men have equalled, none ever surpassed, the Earl of Argyle. The most powerful of all tempters, Hope, was not held out to him, so that he had not, it is true, in addition to his other hard tasks, that of resisting her seductive influence; but the passions of a different class had the fullest scope for their attacks. These, however, could make no impression on his well-disciplined mind. Anger could not exasperate, fear could not appal him; and if disappointment and indignation at the misbehaviour of his followers, and the supineness of the country, did occasionally, as sure they must, cause uneasy sensations, they had not the power to extort from him one unbecoming or even querulous expression. Let him be weighed ever so scrupulously, and in the nicest scales, he will not be found, in a single instance, wanting in the charity of a Christian, the firmness and benevolence of a patriot, the integrity and fidelity of a man of honour.

The Scotch Parliament had, on the eleventh of June, sent an Address to the King, wherein, after praising his Majesty as usual for his extraordinary prudence, courage, and conduct, and loading Argyle, whom they style an heriditary traitor, with every reproach they can devise, among others, that of ingratitude for the favours which he had received, as well from his Majesty, as from his predecessor, they implore his Majesty that the Earl may find no favour; and that the Earl's family, the heritors, ring-leaders, and preachers who joined him, should be for ever declared incapable of mercy, or bearing any honour or estate in the kingdom; and all subjects discharged under the highest pains to intercede for them in any manner of way.—Never was address more graciously received, or more readily complied with; and accordingly, the following letter, with the royal signature, and countersigned by Lord Melford, Secretary of State for Scotland, was dispatched to the council at Edinburgh, and by them entered and registered on the twenty-ninth of June.

"Whereas, the late Earl of Argyle "is, by the providence of God, fal-"len into our power, it is our will "and pleasure, that you take all ways "to know from him those things "which concern our government "most, as his assisters with men, arms, "and money; his associates and cor-"respondents; his designs, &c. But "this must be done, so as no time "may be lost in bringing him to con-"dign punishment, by causing him "to be demeaned as a traitor, within "the space of three days after this "shall come to your hands; an ac-"count of which, with what he shall "confess, you shall send immedi-"ately to us or our Secretaries; for "doing which this shall be your war-"rant."

When it is recollected that torture had been in common use in Scotland, and that the persons to whom the letter was addressed had often caused it to be inflicted, the words, "It is our "will

"will and pleasure that you take all "ways," seem to convey a positive command for applying of it in this instance; yet it is certain that Argyle was not tortured. What was the cause of this seeming disregard of the Royal injunctions does not appear. One would hope, for the honour of human nature, that James, struck with some compunction for the injuries he had already heaped upon the head of this unfortunate nobleman, sent some private orders, contradictory to this public letter; but there is no trace to be discovered of such a circumstance. The managers themselves might feel a sympathy for a man of their own rank, which had no influence in the cases where only persons of an inferior station were to be the sufferers; and in those words of the king's letter, which enjoin a speedy punishment, as the primary object to which all others must give way; they might find a pretext for overlooking the most odious part of the order, and of indulging their humanity, such as it was, by appointing the earliest day possible for the execution. In order that the triumph of injustice might be complete, it was determined, that without any new trial the Earl should suffer upon the iniquitous sentence of sixteen hundred and eighty-two. Accordingly, the very next day ensuing was appointed, and on the thirtieth of June he was brought from the Castle, first to the Laigh-Council-House, and thence to the place of execution.

Before he left the Castle he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed, not only calmly, but even cheerfully, with Mr Charteris and others. After dinner he retired, as was his custom, to his bed-chamber, where it is recorded, that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in bed, one of the members of the council came and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him: upon being told that the Earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the manager disbelieved the account, which he considered as a device to avoid further questionings. To satisfy him, the door of the bed-chamber was half opened, and he then beheld, enjoying a sweet and tranquil slumber, the man who, by the doom of him and his fellows, was to die within the space of two short hours! Struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the Castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself, and had every appearance of a man suffering in the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprised by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded that he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, "No, no, that will not "help me; I have been in at Argyle, "and saw him sleeping as pleasantly "as ever man did, within an hour of "eternity. But as for me—." The name of the person to whom this anecdote relates is not mentioned, and the truth of it may therefore be fairly considered as liable to that degree of doubt with which men of judgement receive every species of traditional history. Woodrow, however, whose veracity is above suspicion, says he had it from the most unquestionable authority. It is not in itself unlikely, and who is there that would not wish it true? What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophical mind, to see the oppressor, in the zenith of his power, envying his victim! What an acknowledgement of the superiority of virtue! what an affecting, and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind, which innocence alone can confer! We know not who this man was, but when we reflect, that the guilt which agonized him was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or at least of some increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly

possibly knew not how to enjoy, our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men, whom the world calls wise in their generation.

Soon after his short repose, Argyle was brought, according to order, to the Laigh Council-house, from which place is dated the letter to his wife, and thence to the place of execution. On the scaffold he had some discourse, as well with Mr Annand, a minister appointed by Government to attend him, as with Mr Charteris. He desired both of them to pray with him, and prayed himself, with much fervency and devotion. The speech that he made to the people was such as might be expected from the passages already related. The same mixture of firmness and mildness is conspicuous in every part of it. "We "ought not," said he, "to despise "our afflictions, nor faint under them. "We must not suffer ourselves to be "exasperated against the instruments "of our troubles, nor by fraudulent, "nor pusillanimous compliances, bring "guilt upon ourselves: faint hearts "are ordinarily false hearts, choosing "sin rather than suffering." He offers his prayers to God for the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that an end may be put to their present trials. Having then asked pardon for his own failings, both of God and man, he would have concluded: but being reminded that he had said nothing of the Royal Family, he adds, that he refers, in this matter, to what he had said at his trial concerning the test; that he prayed there never might be wanting one of the royal family to support the Protestant religion; and if any of them had swerved from the true faith, he prayed God to turn their hearts, but at any rate to save his people from their machinations. When he had ended, he turned to the south side of the scaffold, and said, "Gentlemen, I "pray you do not misconstruct my "behaviour this day! I freely for-"give all men their wrongs and in-"juries done against me, as I desire "to be forgiven of God." Mr Annand repeated these words louder to the people. The Earl then went to the North side of the scaffold, and used the same or the like expressions. Mr Annand repeated them again, and said, "This nobleman dies a Protes-"tant." The Earl stepped forward again, and said, "I die not only "a Protestant, but with a heart-ha-"tred of popery, prelacy, and all super-"stition whatsomever." It would perhaps have been better if these last expressions had never been uttered, as there appears certainly something of violence in them, unsuitable to the general tenor of his language; but it must be remembered, first, that the opinion that the Pope is Antichrist was at that time general among almost all the zealous Protestants in these kingdoms,: secondly, that Annand, being employed by government, and probably an Episcopalian, the Earl might apprehend that the declaration of such a minister might not convey the precise idea, which he, Argyle, affixed to the word Protestant.

He then embraced his friends, gave some tokens of remembrance to his son-in-law, Lord Maitland, for his daughter and grand-children, stript himself of part of his apparel, of which he likewise made presents, and laid his head upon the block. Having uttered a short prayer, he gave the signal to the executioner, which was instantly obeyed, and his head severed from his body. Such were the last hours, and such the final close of this great man's life. May the like happy serenity, in such dreadful circumstances, and a death equally glorious, be the lot of all, whom tyranny, of whatever denomination or description, shall in any age, or in any country, call to expiate their virtues on the scaffold!

Scottish Review.

I. Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, an English Officer; including Anecdotes of the war in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting particulars relating to the manners of the Spaniards in the beginning of the last century. 8vo. 12s. Constable & Co.

THESE memoirs are mentioned in Johnson's life as containing the best account yet given of the military atchievements of the Earl of Peterborough. We cannot but approve therefore of the republication of a work tending to throw light on so interesting and glorious period of our annals. The details respecting the condition of Spain, and the manners of its inhabitants, are also very curious and amusing, and possess a peculiar interest at the present moment when that country seems destined to become the theatre of a glorious and dreadful, would we could add! a successful struggle against the power which threatens to overwhelm Europe. The style, as is well expressed in the preface, "is plain and soldier-like, without any pretence at ornament. There is a strain of grave and manly reflexion through the work, which speaks the author accustomed to scenes of danger, and familiar with the thoughts of death."

The volume opens with some particulars of the fight at Solebay, at which the author was present, having first embarked in the sea service. After the peace with Holland, he went as a volunteer into Flanders, and served under the Prince of Orange. Here he continued till the peace of Ryswick, and gives an account of many military transactions in the Low Countries, which however we shall pass over, to come to the more interesting part which relates to the Spanish campaign. Being obliged to come home after that treaty, his active spirit impelled him to embark with the Earl of Peterborough. He was present accordingly at all the exploits of that nobleman, and gives a plain and often an interesting account of them. The description of the taking of Barcelona, amid difficulties which appeared insuperable, is particularly so. We extract the following account of an incident which happened at the attack on the fort of Monjouick, and after a lodgement had been made, on which the writer seems, with reason, to value himself not a little.

Almost the same moment, an officer came to acquaint the Earl of Peterborow, that a great body of horse and foot, at least three thousand, were on their march from Barcelona towards the fort. The distance is near a mile, all uneven ground; so that the enemy was either discoverable, or not to be seen, just as they were marching on the hills, or in the vallies. However, the General directly got on horseback, to take a view of those forces from the rising ground without the fort, having left all the posts, which were already taken, well secured with the allotted numbers of officers and soldiers.

But the event will demonstrate of what consequence the absence or presence of one man may prove on great occasions: No sooner was the Earl out of the fort, the care of which he had left under the command of the Lord Charlemont, (a person of known merit and undoubted courage, but somewhat too flexible in his temper,) when a panic fear (though the Earl, as I have said, was only gone to take a view of the enemy) seized upon the soldiery, which was a little too easily complied with by the Lord Charlemont, then commanding officer. True it is; for I heard an officer, ready enough to take such advantages, urge to him, that none of all those posts we were become masters of were tenable; that to offer at it would be no better than wilfully sacrificing human lives to caprice and humour; and just like a man's knocking his head against stone walls, to try which was hardest. Having overheard this piece of lip oratory, and finding by the answer

ever that it was too likely to prevail, and that all I was like to say would avail nothing. I slipped away as fast as I could, to acquaint the General with the danger impending.

As I passed along, I took notice, that the panic was upon the increase; the general rumour affirming, that we should be all cut off by the troops that were come out of Barcelona, if we did not immediately gain the hills, or the houses possessed by the Miquelets. Officers and soldiers, under this prevailing terror, quitted their posts; and in one united body (the Lord Charlemont at the head of them) marched, or rather hurried, out of the fort; and were come halfway down the hill before the Earl of Peterborough came up to them; though, on my acquainting him with the shameful and surprising accident, he made no stay; but answering, with a good deal of vehemence, "Good God, is it possible!" hastened back as fast he could.

I never thought myself happier than in this piece of service to my country. I confess I could not but value it, as having been therein more than a little instrumental in the glorious successes which succeeded; since immediately upon this notice from me, the Earl galloped up the hill, and lighting when he came to Lord Charlemont, he took his half pike out of his hand; and turning to the officers and soldiers, told them, if they would not face about and follow him, they should have the scandal and eternal infamy upon them, of having deserted their posts, and abandoned their general.

It was surprising to see with what alacrity and new courage they faced about, and followed the Earl of Peterborow. In a moment they had forgot their apprehensions; and, without doubt, had they met with any opposition, they would have behaved themselves with the greatest bravery. But as these motions were unperceived by the enemy, all the posts were regained, and anew possessed in less than half an hour, without any loss; though, had our forces marched half musket-shot further, their retreat would have been perceived, and, all the success attendant on this glorious attempt must have been entirely blasted. P. 136.

The two following anecdotes, which occurred after the taking of Barcelona, appear to be very characteristic.

I cannot here omit one very remarkable instance of the catholic zeal of that Prince, (Charles,) which I was soon after an eye-witness of. I was at that time in the fruit-market, when the King passing by in his coach, the host, (whether by accident, or contrivance, I cannot say,) was brought, at that very juncture, out of the great church, in order, as I after understood, to a poor sick woman's receiving the sacrament. On sight of the host, the King came out of his coach, kneeled down in the street, which at that time proved to be very dirty, till the host passed by; then rose up, and taking the lighted flambeau from him who bore it, he followed the priest up a strait nasty alley, and there up a dark ordinary pair of stairs, where the poor sick woman lay. There he staid till the whole ceremony was over, when, returning to the door of the church, he very faithfully restored the lighted flambeau to the fellow he had taken it from, the people all the while crying out, *Viva Viva!* an acclamation, we may imagine, intended to his zeal, as well as his person.

Another remarkable accident, of a much more moral nature, I must, in justice to the temperance of that, in this truly inimitable people, recite. I was one day walking in one of the most populous streets of that city, where I found an uncommon concourse of people, of all sorts, got together; and imagining so great a crowd could not be assembled on a small occasion, I prest in among the rest; and, after a good deal of struggling and difficulty, reached into the ring and centre of that mixed multitude. But how did I blush, with what confusion did I appear, when I found one of my own countrymen, a drunken grenadier, the attractive loadstone of all the high and low mob, and the butt of all their merriment! It will be easily imagined to be a thing not a little surprising to one of our country, to find that a drunken man should be such a wonderful sight: However, the witty sarcasms that were then by high and low thrown upon that senseless creature, and, as I interpreted matters, me in him, were so pungent, that if I did not curse my curiosity, I thought it best

to

to withdraw myself as fast as legs could carry me away. P. 159.

Capt. C. pursues the Earl through his succeeding career, till he lands him at Valentia. Some curious particulars are given respecting the character of its inhabitants, who are said to surpass all the other Spaniards in superstition. In proof of this, we shall amuse our readers by the following anecdote:

Our two officers were very assiduous at the grates of a nunnery in this place; and having there pitched upon two nuns, prosecuted their amours with such vigour, that, in a little time, they had made a very great progress in their affections, without in the least considering the dangers that must attend themselves and the fair; they had exchanged vows, and prevailed upon the weaker vessels to endeavour to get out to their lovers. To effect which, soon after, a plot was laid; the means, the hour, and every thing agreed upon.

It is the custom of that nunnery, as of many others, for the nuns to take their weekly courses in keeping the keys of all the doors. The two love-sick ladies giving notice to their lovers at the grate, that one of their turns was come, the night and hour was appointed, which the officers punctually observing, carried off their prey without either difficulty or interruption.

But next morning, when the nuns were missing, what an uproar was there over all the city! The ladies were both of quality; and therefore the tidings were first carried to their relations.—They received the news with vows of utmost vengeance; and, as is usual in that country, put themselves in arms for that purpose. There needed no great canvassing for discovering who were the aggressors: the officers had been too frequent and too public in their addresses, to leave any room for question. Accordingly, they were complained of and sought for; but sensible at last of their past temerity, they endeavoured, and with a great deal of difficulty perfected, their escape.

Less fortunate were the two fair nuns; their lovers, in their utmost exigency, had forsaken them; and they, poor creatures, knew not where to fly. Under this sad dilemma they were taken; and, as in like offences, condemned directly to the punishment of immuring. And what greater punishment is there on earth, than to be confined between four narrow walls, only open at the top; and thence to be half supported with bread and water, till the offenders gradually starve to death?

The Earl of Peterborow, though highly exasperated at the proceedings of his officers, in compassion to the unhappy fair, resolved to interpose by all the moderate means possible. He knew very well, that no one thing could so much prejudice the Spaniard against him, as the countenancing such an action; wherefore, he inveighed against the officers, at the same time that he endeavoured to mitigate in favour of the ladies: but all was in vain; it was urged against those charitable intercessions, that they had broke their vows; and, in that, had broke in upon the laws of the nunnery and religion; the consequence of all which could be nothing less than the punishment appointed to be inflicted. And which was the hardest of all, the nearest of their relations most opposed all his generous mediations; and those who, according to the common course of nature, should have thanked him for his endeavours to be instrumental in rescuing them from the impending danger, grew more and more enraged, because he opposed them in their design of a cruel revenge.

P. 233.

He elsewhere mentions.

The Valentians, as to the exteriors of religion, are the most devout of any in Spain, though in common life you find them amorous, gallant, and gay, like other people; yet on solemn occasions, there shines outright such a spirit, as proves them the very bigots of bigotry: as a proof of which assertion, I will now give some account of such observations, as I had time to make upon them, during two Lent seasons while I resided there.

The week before the Lent commences, commonly known by the name of Carnival Time, the whole city appears a perfect Bartholomew fair; the streets are crowded, and the houses empty; nor is it possible to pass along without some gambol or jack-pudding trick offered to you.

you. Ink, water, and sometimes ordure, are sure to be hurled at your face or clothes; and if you appear concerned or angry, they rejoice at it, pleased the more, the more they displease; for all other resentment is at that time out of season, though at other times few in the world are fuller of resentment, or more captious.

But, after all, if you would think them extravagant to day, as much transgressing the rules of common civility, and neither regarding decency to one another, nor the duty they owe to Almighty God; yet when Ash Wednesday comes, you will imagine them more unaccountable in their conduct, being then as much too excessive in all outward indications of humility and repentance. Here you shall meet one, barefooted, with a cross on his shoulder, a burden rather fit for somewhat with four feet, and which his poor two are ready to sink under, yet the vain wretch bears and sweats, and sweats and bears, in hope of finding merit in an ass's labour.

Others you shall see naked to their waists, whipping themselves with scourges made for the purpose, till the blood follows every stroke; and no man need be at a loss to follow them by the very tracks of gore they shed in this frantic perambulation. Some who, from the thickness of their hides, or other impediments, have not power by their scourgings to fetch blood of themselves, are followed by surgeons with their lancets, who, at every turn, make use of them, to evince the extent of their patience and zeal by the smart of their folly.—While others, mingling amour with devotion, take particular care to present themselves all macerated before the windows of their mistresses; and even in that condition, not satisfied with what they have barbarously done to themselves, they have their operators at hand, to evince their love by the number of their gashes and wounds; imagining the more blood they lose, the more love they shew, and the more they shall gain. These are generally devoto's of quality; though the tenet is universal, that he that is most bloody is most devout.

After these street-exercises, these ostentatious castigations, are over, these self-sacrificers repair to the great church, the bloodier the better; there they throw themselves, in a condition too vile for the eye of a female, before the image of the Virgin Mary; though I defy all their race of Fathers, and their infallible Holy Father into the bargain, to produce any authority to fit it for belief, that she ever delighted in such sanguinary holocausts. P. 242.

After following the Earl of Peterborough through the rest of his exploits, we come to the ill-conducted and inglorious proceedings of Lord Galeray, till at last, Captain C., making part of the garrison of Denia, is taken prisoner at the surrender of that fortress. He now bids adieu therefore to military exploits, and "concerns himself with descriptions of countries, towns, palaces, and men, instead of Battles." He appears to have been mildly treated, and to have enjoyed considerable opportunities of observation. Soon after his imprisonment he spent three years at St Clement de la Mancha. The genius of Cervantes seems here to have dissipated somewhat the thick cloud of bigotry, which overspreads the rest of Spain. A gentleman of the neighbourhood used to indulge in pretty bold sallies against the Franciscans. The same person prefers an accusation against Don Quixotte, expressed in terms which are truly ludicrous.

—"For," says he, "though it must infallibly please every man, that has any taste of wit; yet has it had such a *fatal* effect upon the spirits of my countrymen, that every man of wit must ever resent; *for*, continued he, before the appearance in the world of that labour of Cervantes, *it was next to an impossibility for a man to walk the streets with any delight, or without danger.* There were seen so many cavaliers prancing and curvetting before the windows of their mistresses, that a stranger would have imagined the whole nation to have been nothing less than a race of knight errants. But after the world became a little acquainted with that notable history, the man that was seen in that once cele-

celebrated drapery, was pointed at as a Don Quixotte, and found himself the jest of high and low. And I verily believe, added he, that to this, and this only, we owe that dampness and poverty of spirit, which has run through all our councils for a century past, so little agreeable to those nobler actions of our famous ancestors."

P. 320.

Notwithstanding the more moderate degree of bigotry which prevails in this district, a very striking instance of it is given in an adventure with an Irish priest, whom Carleton had turned out of doors, on account of an attempt upon the person of his landlady's daughter. Our author was immediately taken into custody; and the principal inhabitants, though they promised to intercede for his deliverance, sent him word that, under such circumstances, they could not see, nor take any public notice of him.

The author is then removed to Madrid, and gives a description of that city, the royal palaces, and some farther particulars of Spanish manners. On the conclusion of peace, he comes home through Old Castile and Biscay, and gives some account of the manners of the rude mountaineers in the latter country. They had, it seems, a favourite boast, which we sincerely wish they may long retain, that no nation "ever totally subdued them." They added, that their language had continued unaltered since the confusion at Babel; though our author seems to think it no very favourable specimen of those primitive dialects.

Upon the whole, we would recommend this work to our readers, not only on account of the historical information which it contains, but as an amusing and intelligent book of travels. The work is printed with great elegance; greater indeed than either the subject or manner appear to us to require; perhaps, however, this may be no more than a prudent accommodation to the public taste.

II. The Renovation of India, a Poem. With the Prophecy of Ganges, an Ode. Mundell & Co. Constable & Co. Small 8vo. 6s.

THIS poem is stated to have been written on occasion of the prize offered by Dr Buchanan for the best English poem on the *Restoration of learning in the East* and the best Latin poem on the *College of Fort-William*. No distribution however having been made by those to whom the decision was adjudged, the author now lays his claims before the public.

This volume certainly appears to us to display an uncommon degree of genius, not surpassed, we think, by that of any poet of the present day. Passages occur, replete both with sublimity and tenderness; we are rather disposed to prefer those in which the latter predominates. We can only regret a certain obscurity which pervades some part of it, and which, above all in the eyes of common readers, will, we are afraid, throw a veil over its beauties. The style appears to us to resemble, in sentiment, what that of Collins is in the picturesque; and as the objects to which the former relates are of a less sensible nature, they are consequently more apt to recede from vulgar perceptions.

The volume is introduced by an epistle to a friend in India. We are rather disposed to consider this as the most interesting part of the volume. It contains several passages that are exquisitely beautiful. Every reader, we think, must be charmed with such as the following:

Yes! to each hope, that throbs for Asia's sake,
When more than pity bids my soul awake,
Indulge the presage of delight, and feel
A sacred joy, as for my country's weal,
The charm is thine:—for O! where'er may roam
Thy lingering step, is half my land of home.
India!—What thoughts of glory and of shame,
What pride and sorrow, mingle at the name!
—A

—A realm of kings, by arts, and arms, and guile,
Won to the little sceptre of our isle;
Where merchant heroes, cold to nobler fire,
Brib'd to be great, illustrious for a hire,
Even in the doubtful or victorious hour,
Gold still in view, the single charm of power,
With warriors' statesmen's sudden instinct wise,*
Atchiev'd an empire for a plunderer's prize.
From the first perils of that venturous day,
When foe-girt outcasts dar'd to think of sway,
Snatch'd the fierce tyranny, abhorr'd before,
And bath'd a gory sceptre still in gore,
What gallant strifes, of more than mortal force,
Thro' frauds and rapines led their wondrous course!
How have I blush'd at glory's brightest meeds,
When miser passions fir'd the hero's deeds,
Blush'd, yet, while peril made even guilt sublime,
Half own'd and hail'd the daring and the crime!

'Tis past.—No more, at India's name, are brought
Crimes of dark grandeur to my shuddering thought:
Of virtue now delightful musing springs,
Or a sweet sadness, such as virtue brings.
No more my fancy, if the scene arise,
Shrinks, and for solace speeds to other skies;
But pauses oft, and, its long vision o'er,
Turns gladly there again, to pause the more. P. iv.

.....

Or, in that gentle hour, when all thy mind
Melts with the scene, and glows for all mankind,
Thine eye sad-pausing, where, with lengthen'd shade,
The dim Pagoda gleams along the glade,
How hast thou mourn'd the faith, whose iron plan
Makes guilt in man to pity wretched man,
That hallows proud disdain, and calls alone
The *slave* and *tyrant*, to a tyrant's throne;
Love's gracious stamp to seal oppression given,
And death and agony the voice of Heaven.

Then on thy fancy, far o'er Ocean's swell,
The whisper of thy hamlet's simple bell
Has sounded sadly joyous, and the fane,
Which heard thy early prayer, has beam'd again,—
That equal altar, to whose hallowed place
The cottage grandsire led his smiling race,
And, mingling in the hymn that rose on high,
Knelt by his lord,—joint pilgrims to the sky. P. ix.

.....

Come!—To thy native breeze a stranger thou!
Come, feel its freshness, on thy sultry brow!
View the bright valley wave,—the angry rill,
That seem'd to fly the rock, there murmuring still,—
Still green the conscious thorn, that saw us part,—
And all the scene unalter'd as my heart! P. xiv.

We come next to the principal poem, which is in blank verse. The analysis prefixed will give an idea of the manner in which it is treated.

I. ADDRESS to India...Emotions of awe excited by the remembrance of its early civilization...Allusion to the visit of Pythagoras...Regret at the present state of the land of ancient intellectual glory, as contrasted with its former renown...Anticipation of a happier time...The anticipation fulfilled by the return of Truth, attended by the Sciences, among which Astronomy and Metaphysics are particularly described, as familiar to ancient Hindostan... Wonders of art which the civilized Western world communicates in return to the East...instanced in the chemical powers... in aerial navigation...in the electric conductor...in the prevention and cure of disease...But the chief object, of the return of Truth, with the Sciences, is to prepare the way for a wisdom of holier and more essential influence.

II. INVOCATION of the Genius of Antiquity, reposing from his long watch of the universe, to descend to India, and witness the change...He descends, and beholds still remaining the great public evils which he had witnessed in his early charge of the world...The Pariar...Reflections on the system of casts, as diminishing general affection, and as restraining, with cruel prejudice, the free ambition of Genius, and the softer passion of the heart...Procession of the car of Sheevah, seen at a distance...Devotees who throw themselves beneath its wheels...A Japasivee in his longer voluntary penance...Burning of a widow,

* From the nature of this description, I trust it is sufficiently apparent, that it relates to the *early* period of our government in India,—a period which, if we could think *only* of the *genius* and *valour* displayed in it, would perhaps be the brightest in the military and political annals of our country.

widow on the funeral pile of her husband ...The Genius, retiring in despair, is adjured to remain, as the evils are about to vanish...for Religion comes.

III. She comes, not to destroy, but to bless...Contrast of the invasion of Timur ...The general desolation which marked his progress...The tower of heads...The massacre of the prisoners...Burning of a temple...Reflections on persecution...The milder triumph of Christianity. P. 81.

The following description of the Sciences, which are returning to inform and embellish India, may be given as a specimen of the execution:

———The star-eyed maid *
Is there, who first at midnight, on your hills,
In sleepless vision, saw the mighty veil
Ascend, that hides infinitude, and mark'd
The wonders of the sky, and heard the song,
Which never but to unpolluted ear
Her voice reveals. Nor stranger to your shades
And still retreats, the self-retiring Power†
Returns, who oft, with fix'd and silent eye,
Lull'd in strange ecstasy, the forms of earth
Beholds not, as they bloom all fair around,
Yet sees them living in the faintest hues
That rise ideal to her inward glance,—
Or watching, where the mad Emotions rage,
Undazzled by the rushing shapes that flash
Too swift for mortal eye, each frowning mien
Of Passion views unterrified, and counts
The fleeting bands, and bids them at her will
Pause.—Nor shall *she*, the voice that wakes delight,
Be absent: with a majesty of song
More elevate, and warmer-kindled heart,
Sweet Fancy comes; and by the fountain stream,
And jasmine bower, and far down every dell
Shall float in fuller wave the liquid soul.
P. 38.

The following passage is in a different style. It relates to that unfortunate class of men who, in India, are called Pariars, and who form, as is well known, the refuse of the different casts.

Hark, from the columns of the porch, the song,
The tabor, and the choral dance! The crowd
Haste to the hallowing rite.—But who is he,
Who hastes not with the crowd, yet to their path,
With eye fix'd sad and motionless, afar
Looks, as his soul were with them?—Not to him
The song, the tabor, and the dance assure
The present Deity; yet not in one,
Of all who share the worship, does their voice
So holy love awake. Tho', at his sight,
The thrice-bath'd menial of the haughtiest lord
Start, and abhorrent of his passing shade,
Fly shuddering,—tho' his field, which heaven's sweet breath
Has cherish'd, and his fruits, on which the sun
Has shed its brightest colours, from his touch
Drink pestilence,—tho' even the pitying hand,
Which gives in mercy to his burning lip
The cool refreshment, with the speed of fear
Break the polluted goblet,—shut from man,
From all the mingling courtesies and powers
Of social being, his expansive heart,
Like a mild grief-struck hermit that has fled
To willing solitude, can feel, still left,
The joy of wishes, and with ready love
Bless ev'n the pride that scorns him. But, from God
Secluded, from the dwelling of his *Sire*
Driven like an outcast of his hate, he feels
There only, that the wretched Pariar shares
No brotherhood with man. The holy voice,
Still reverenced while his praises it forbids,
Sounds like *offended* deity; and oft,
When, in his lonely vale, the distant hymn,
Of happy crowds permitted, on his heart
Falls faint and sweet but sorrowful, the tear,
Which rises on his mild, and guiltless thought,
Is more *remorse* than *grief*.—Meek sufferer, rest!
Forlorn, but O not joyless!—Yet awhile,
Rest, and the God thou lov'st will own thy praise,
And warm that fear to rapture; yet awhile,
And man, thy fellow-worshipper, thy friend,
Will blush, and clasp thee to his equal breast! P. 45.

The Ode, which concludes the volume, is founded upon a very bold fiction

* Astronomy.
† The Science of Mind.

fiction of the imagination. The Genius of ancient India having retired indignant at the fall of ancient wisdom and power, the Spirit of the Ganges is supposed to rise, and pointing to the newly-instituted college of Fort-William, foretell the happiness which it is about to produce; the mild and liberal morality which are to be substituted for habits of oppression and avarice. A picture is then given of a civil governor and a military commander, formed under its influence. A vision of the Deity is then conceived to announce the diffusion of Christianity. This Ode appears to us to contain several very striking passages, of which we shall present our readers with the following, which contains the character of a military commander, and part of the concluding vision.

" *There*, born a nation's wrath to wield,
" Glows the proud Chief of many a future field,—
" Not with rapacious hand,
" By shrieks of Empires led,
" The dying heaping on the dead,
" To stretch the sceptre of unjust command,—
" But, when the blaze of war the Spoiler lights,
" Or mocks his country's awful rights,
" His arm, the strength of thousand arms, to raise,
" With vengeance swifter than the wrongs it pays.
" All-daring Guilt shall feel it driven,
" The thunderbolt of heaven.
" The wretch, who every terror braves,
" Who ne'er with pity shrinks,
" Remorseless as the sword he waves,
" The tyrant of a shuddering realm of slaves,
" From crime to crime still madly wrought,—
" Even in the whirl of guilty thought,
" Shall think of *him*, and tremble as he thinks.
" —And he shall come, when Vengeance calls;—
" She speaks—He comes—He strikes—The tyrant falls.
" —But O what mercy now!—Each generous Art,
" That wont to play around his soul,
" And charm and sooth it with unfelt controul,
" Breathes sweet compassion to the victor's heart.—
" He hears a softer voice than fame,
" And, while he can the battle's fury tame,
" And bid the lifted arm forbear,
" Feels all his conquest, in the power to spare.
" Save me, save my dazzled sight!—
" What more than eye can bear of light
" Bursts the dim splendour of the starry day?
" O waft the wild accustom'd ray!
" Or quench these weary orbs, or give
" A sunshine, such as eye can meet and live!
—" It comes—eternal shade—my gaze to free.—
" Earth, heaven, all vanishes—yet *thee*,
" *Thee*, as with fresher sight, I see and own,
" O Greatest, Best, Unknown! —

P. 118.

There is no department which this author has cultivated with greater success, than that of imitative harmony, of all kinds of harmony certainly the highest; and in this respect we may safely recommend him as a model to poets of the present day, from whom it has rarely met with the attention it deserves. In the following instances this effect is produced by mere sound,

That brightening stream thou mark'dst not, when, as oped
The looser umbrage, from the half-seen sky
It caught the flashing day, now, o'er the steep,
Rough with each fierce rock struggling, now, thro' banks
Of verdure, calm, and shaded but with flowers, &c.

————————the dread Monsoon
Dashed down the flood of clouds.

The glorious morn unwearied, from the sky
Comes on his ever-blazing pinions.

But it is in particular the arrangement of the pauses, with a view to the production of imitative harmony, which the author appears to us to have carried to a perfection hitherto unattained in English poetry: for, though Milton and Pope present several very fine instances of it, yet these are only occasional, and seem to be rather accepted when they present themselves, than studied as an uniform characteristic of their verse.

Its

Its cultivation, however, is the more to be recommended, since it appears to be peculiarly suited to the genius of our language, and would, we are persuaded, bring an important accession to the beauties of English poetry. We shall give the following instances, out of many, from the present poem.

——From his blazing lair
Rous'd, the lone tyger, through the woodless waste
Howl'd.—

Not a silver hair
Of Brahma's priests to the bright Morning sun
Gleam'd.

Again one look
One longer look of fondness, on her babe
Lingers.—

——the torch of man
On earth alone, has cast his bloody light
Doubtful.—

A mightier power
Even in the secret marble ye revere
Is present.

Each watery herb
Shrunk into dust, before the summer star
Death-blazing;—

In the following instance, a double pause is employed with great felicity.

—from far-stretch'd plains,
Which thronging nations covered, half the host,
Shriek'd, and were still!

We have already hinted at the obscurity with which some parts of the poem are tinged. Of this the author himself seems sensible, and considers it as the inevitable result of that style of high abstract personification in which he has indulged. And that this is the chief cause, seems indeed probable from the circumstance, that in the Introductory Epistle this obscurity is but slightly perceived. At the same time, there appears to us rather a too curious search after peculiar and original forms of expression, which is apt to give an enigmatical air to the sentences. Thus, addressing a child which has lost its father, he says, alluding to the mother,

She, who upon thy bosom'd head has wept
With tenderness of joy, while *other eyes*,
With joy as tender, but with wandering look
Alternate, at the softness laugh'd, with smiles
That almost shared the tear. P. 56.

Scarcely a member of this sentence can, we think, be understood without an effort of thought. Some of the metaphors and personifications also appear to us rather too bold. Thus,

Teach well-remembering *hate* to bless her name.

Words that to wanderer of the race of earth
Had never deigned their *lore*.

The inversions also are sometimes too strong, and a disregard is shown to that juxtaposition, which our uninflected language renders necessary.

Whatever Virtue dares
Heroic things.

Genius of ancient years, who, in the bower
Of Time, thy weary watch *fulfill'd*, with gaze
Dazzl'd and faint, amid the peaceful gloom,
Reposest,—

Both the poem and ode are prefaced by some lively and ingenious observations. The author admits with regret that there is still little reality in the picture which he has drawn; that little science and still less religion, has yet been communicated to India: but besides that the subject was not of his own choice, he urges that in an event, which he trusts will ultimately take place, a certain anticipation in point of time may, without scruple, be indulged to the poet. We entirely agree with him in his reasons for not crowding his page with the pomp of Hindoo names, and the wonders of Hindoo mythology. Some useful rules are laid down for the poet whose subject carries him to countries remote and little known. In the preface to the ode, some ideas are thrown out respecting the structure of that species of poetical composition which are original, and, we are disposed to think, just. The author, while he supports the use of rhyme, claims for it an unlimited

limited freedom in every other respect. But for the arguments by which he supports this opinion, we must refer to the work itself.

A curious innovation on former poetical practice has been made, by inserting the notes *before* the poem, rather than *after* it. The author urges, with reason, that it is desirable that the reader, before entering upon the perusal of the poem, should possess all the information requisite for enabling him completely to understand it, and should not have his attention continually called off, in the course of reading, to explanatory observations. At the same time, we doubt it can hardly be expected that a reader, as a preliminary to the perusal of the poem, should go over a number of facts and remarks, wholly unconnected with each other, and deriving almost their whole interest from their connection with something which he has not yet read. Unless therefore the explanatory matter can be thrown into the form of an introduction, we see no alternative but that of placing it at the foot of the page. We allow it however to be a matter of very little consequence, and the demand which is here made on the memory of the reader is extremely moderate. These notes contain also several curious particulars. In this view we cannot forbear extracting the following speech of Timur, in which he unfolds the pious motives which had induced him to undertake the expedition to China. He says,

"God hath favoured us with such extraordinary good fortune, that we have conquered Asia, and overthrown the greatest kings of the earth; few sovereigns in past ages having acquired so great dominions, or attained so great authority, or had such numerous armies, or so absolute a command. And as these vast conquests *have not been obtained without some violence, which has caused the destruction of a great number of God's creatures*, I have resolved to perform some good action, which may atone for the crimes of my past life, and to accomplish that which all the world besides is not capable of, that is, to make war on the infidels, *and exterminate the idolaters of China*, which cannot be done without very great strength and power. It is therefore fitting, my dear companions, *that those very troops which have been the instruments whereby those faults were committed, should also be the instruments of repentance.*" P. 26.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Inquiry into the policy and justice of the prohibition of the use of grain in the Distilleries; including Observations on the nature and use of a Vent for superfluous land produce; and a particular application of the general question to the present situation of the colonial interests. By Archibald Bell, Esq. Advocate, 8vo. 4s.

The Cottagers of Glenburnie; a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle-nook. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

New Editions.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel. By Walter Scott, Esq. 8th edition, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 9th edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR ALISON has, we understand, consented to publish his sermon on the death of Sir William Forbes.

Mr Mayne, author of the Poem of Glasgow, has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos; founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporations of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE History and Antiquities of Cleveland, by the Rev. John Graves, is nearly completed at press, and

and will be ready for publication, and delivered to Subscribers, in the month of June. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional engravings, the price to non-subscribers will be advanced.

Mr Fenton, who some time since announced his intention of publishing A Historical Tour through the County of Pembroke, for which he has been long engaged in collecting materials, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press. It will be embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare. The author intends this work as part of a general Description of South Wales, to form a companion to Mr Pennant's Account of North Wales.

It is also Mr Fenton's design to publish, about the same time with his Account of Pembrokeshire, A new and enlarged edition, in three quarto volumes, of Mr Pennant's Wales. With this view he means to go over the ground travelled by that author, to collect what materials may have escaped his researches, and to explore other districts of North Wales, which were not visited by Mr Pennant. In this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has volunteered his service to supply whatever drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawings will also be given from Pennant's Collection.

Mr Alnutt, of Henley, has announced a General History of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals; accompanied by maps of each, with accounts of the trade, profits, capital, &c. &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7s. each; and the first part will appear in January next. Such a work has long been wanted, and we wish it success.

Mr Nicholson's new Chemical Dictionary will make its appearance about Midsummer, in one large volume, octavo.

Dr Carey will, in a few days, publish a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made easy," with considerable additions and improvements. It contains a minute account of above fifty different species of verse, a Metrical Key to the Lyrics of Horace, a copious and complete Index, &c. &c.

The same author has just issued proposals for teaching, in four lessons, what he calls "Short-hand shortened;" the whole comprised in fifteen characters of the most simple kind, viz. four right lines, one ascending hair-stroke, four semicircles, four curved lines or segment of a larger circle, and two small circles or loops drawn in contrary directions, as exhibited in his card.

Mr Walter Wilson has in the press the History and Antiquities of Dissenting Chapels and Meeting-houses, in and about London; including a chronological series of Ministers at each place, and anecdotes of their lives and characters; to be accompanied with portraits from original paintings. The work has, we learn, engaged his attention for many years.

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the 9th inst. adjudged the Jacksonian Prize, for 1807, to John Hyslop, Esq. of Fenchurch-street, for the best Dissertation on "Diseases of the Eye, and its appendages, and the Treatment of them." The same gentleman obtained the prize from the College, in 1805, for the best Treatise on "Injuries of the Head from external Violence."

On Wednesday, the 4th day of May, the British and Foreign Bible Society held their Fourth Annual Meeting at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. A very gratifying report of proceedings, both at home and abroad, was read by Lord Teignmouth, the President, from the chair: this was succeeded by several interesting extracts of correspondence from different parts of the world, relative to the printing and distribution of the Scriptures. The President was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The Society's report, with interesting extracts of correspondence, list of subscribers, state of the fund, &c. will shortly be published.

At the late meeting of the Literary Fund, a project was started, for the erection of a monument to the memory of John Locke. The idea was received with

with much applause, and there is reason to hope that so laudable a design will be generally encouraged.

Mr Renny, author of the work entitled, a Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies, has in the press another work on the State of the East India Company.

The following works are in the Clarendon press: Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo. Vota Abdollatiphi, Arabic and Latin. Griesbach's Greek Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. Burnet's Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, 8vo.

The sixth and last volume of the new edition of Holinshed's Chronicle is in a state of considerable forwardness. The booksellers, who undertook the publication of this work, and of other scarce and valuable Chronicles, have just sent that of Hall to the press.

Mr Thomas Warren, jun. schoolmaster of Bury, has exhibited an engraved slate of his invention, by which any person may learn to write without the use of pen, ink, paper, or a master.—This invention, it is thought, far exceeds any thing that has yet been laid before the public for teaching the children of the poor the art of writing.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has invented a fire-alarm. By means of the expansion of heated air, water is forced out of a glass vessel upon a piece of loaf sugar, about half an inch square, the melting of which allows a spring to escape. This spring communicates with an alarm, or rings the bell in the loby; but one of these alarms would be requisite for every room in a house.

Mr J. I. Hawkins, of Titchfield-street, has established a museum for the reception and exhibition of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. Although his own inventions constitute the leading feature of the exhibition, yet it is not exclusively confined to these, for the inventions and improvements of others are and will be introduced. In the list which he gives of those that are now exhibiting, or in preparation, may be noticed the following curious contrivances: a cock, by which a servant can draw no more liquor than is ordered. —a machine, to be towed across a river, which will at the same moment draw on paper, to any reduced scale, the exact shape of the bottom; shewing, at one view, the depth of water in every part, together with the width of the river—a violin to fold up for the pocket—artificial ears to assist the deaf, which can be worn out of sight without inconvenience.

Professor Stromeyer, of Gottingen, has communicated part of the results of his chemical investigation of the union of hydrogen with metals. On the present occasion he confines himself to that of arsenic. This, he observes, succeeds best, by digesting an alloy of fifteen parts of tin, and one of arsenic, with concentrated muriatic acid, in a retort connected with the pneumatic apparatus. He was led to this by the observation of Proust, that muriatic acid completely frees tin from arsenic: and on this occasion he convinced himself by experiments, that the fetid hydrogen gas evolved, when the tin of the shops is dissolved in muriatic acid, is not a compound of tin and hydrogen, as Fourcroy conjectures in his Chemical System, but of arsenic and hydrogen. When arsenicated hydrogen gas is formed in the manner directed above, a very pure oxymuriate of tin is obtained. Prof. Stromeyer concludes with a remarkable experiment, showing the effect of oil of turpentine on arsenicated hydrogen gas, all the phenomena of which, however, do not appear easily explicable. Ten cubic inches of gas being confined over this essential oil, all the arsenic was separated in the course of ten hours, so as to leave the hydrogen gas pure. No perceptible deposition of metal or ox-

ide

ide took place; but the oil appeared viscous and milky, and after some time, small six-sided crystals, terminating in pyramids, were found adhering to the sides of the vessel. These crystals being set on fire, burned like oil of turpentine, emitting, at the same time, a very distinguishable smell of arsenic acid. A similar appearance took place on transmitting arsenicated hydrogen gas through oil of turpentine.

M. Adolphus Ledhuy, late geometrical surveyor of forests of Coucy le Chatteau, in the department of l'Aisne, has invented a musical instrument, which he calls an organized lyre.—His object was merely to improve the guitar-lyre; but by a simple mechanism, he has rendered the sounds of this new instrument susceptible of several different tones or stops, by means of which the performer may imitate several instruments, such as the lyre, the piano-forte, the harp, &c. while, at the same time, it is as easy to play upon as the guitar-lyre, being fingered in the same manner, and not more inconvenient for carriage. In accompaniments, solos, and quartettos, or with several other instruments, it answers equally well; and when it was submitted to the examination of the first artists in Paris, the inventor received the most flattering encomiums. M. Ledhuy has likewise composed instructions for his new lyre, in which he details every particular necessary, for learning to play on it without a master; and in a second part he has added examples and lessons of every kind, to point out the advantages derivable from his invention in gradations of tone and expression; so that any one who already plays on the guitar or lyre-guitar, may render himself familiarly acquainted with this instrument in less than a month. The organized lyre has fifteen strings, embracing four complete octaves, and separated into three distinct divisions, bass, tenor, and treble. It has a row of six keys, which include the extent of three octaves, and with which the piano-forte may be imitated; but the sounds produced are softer. By means of a mute, the performer may change the sound of the instrument, either gradually or instantaneously, from the lowest to the softest, and the contrary. The instrument has two necks, each with six strings, which are fingered in the same manner as the guitar-lyre. The case, which is indispensibly necessary for its conveyance, is equally so for playing upon it; because the performer, being obliged to have his left knee raised a little, the better to support the instrument, and to give freedom of movement to the arm, he rests his foot on the box, out of which rises a stand for the music, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. This stand folds up, so as not to increase the size of the case, and to add but little to its weight.

Poetry.

LINES

On reading a Sketch of the Life of GENERAL HAMILTON.

WHO, without tears, so mixt a fate can know,
A life of honour and a death of woe?
Torn from a weeping wife, from children dear,
In life's warm flow, in glory's proud career;
When every sun that circled o'er his head,
Another laurel round his temples spread;
And, what availed his ever-living name,
His powers transcendant, and his various fame?
Can honour's voice recall his stifled breath,
Or glory shield him from the pangs of death?
No; but that meed the valiant prize most high
Conspicuous placed before his closing eye,

Lent

Lent its strong aid to blest religion's power,
And shed contentment on his dying hour;
Then did he joy to see, through countless years,
His story honoured with a nation's tears,
And future patriots crowd around his tomb,
To tell his virtues, and to weep his doom.
Yes, while the men, who now illustrious seem,
Serve but to swell oblivion's mighty stream;
Thy self-erected name, in every clime,
Shall live triumphant o'er the waste of time.

S. M.

To the Editor.

SIR,

By inserting the following animated and beautiful lines in the poetical department of your Magazine, you will much oblige your constant reader,

ANTIQUARIUS.

The battle of ARGOED LLWYFAIN.*

Translated by Mr Whitehead, from the original Welsh of Taliesin.

MORNING rose: the issuing sun
Saw the dreadful fight begun:
And that sun's descending ray
Clos'd the battle, clos'd the day.

Flamddwyn pour'd his rapid bands,
Legions four, o'er Reged's lands.
The numerous host, from side to side,
Spread destruction wild and wide,
From Argoed's summits, forest crown'd,
To steep Arfynydd's utmost bound.
Short their triumph, short their sway,
Born and ended with the day!

Flush'd with conquest, Flamddwyn said,
Boastful at his army's head,
"Strive not to oppose the stream,
Redeem your lands, your lives redeem;
Give me pledges," Flamddwyn cried.
"Never," Urien's son replied,
Owen of the mighty stroke:
Kindling as the hero spoke,
Cenau, Coel's blooming heir,
Caught the flame, and grasp'd the spear.
"Shall Coel's issue pledges give
To the insulting foe, and live?
Never such be Briton's shame,
Never! till this mangled frame,
Like some vanquish'd lion, lie
Drench'd in blood, and bleeding die."
Day advanc'd: and ere the sun
Reach'd the radiant point of noon,
Urien came with fresh supplies.
"Ri-e, ye sons of Cambria, rise,
Spread your banners to the foe,
Spread them on the mountain's brow;
Lift your lances high in air,
Friends and brothers of the war;
Rush like torrents down the steep,
Thro' the vales in myriads sweep,
Flamddwyn never can sustain
The force of our united train."

Havoc, havoc rag'd around,
Many a carcase strew'd the ground:
Ravens drank the purple flood,
Raven plumes were dyed in blood;
Frighted crowds from place to place
Eager, hurrying, breathless, pale,
Spread the news of their disgrace,
Trembling as they told the tale.

These are Taliesin's rhimes,
These shall live to distant times,
And the Bard's prophetic rage
Animate a future age.

Child of sorrow, child of pain,
Never may I smile again,
If, till all-subduing death
Close these eyes, and stop this breath,
Ever I forget to raise
My grateful songs to Urien's praise!

Inscription placed in a Rural Grot at The Burn, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON.

HERE in cool grot and mossy cell
We rural fays and faries dwell,
Tho' rarely seen by mortal eye.
When the pale moon ascending high
Darts thro' yon birch her quiv'ring beams
We frisk it near these crystal streams.

Her beams reflected from the wave
Afford the light our revels crave,
The turf with daisies 'broider'd o'er
Exceeds, we wot, the Parian floor,
Nor yet for artful strains we call,
But listen to the water's fall.

Would you then taste our tranquil scene,
Be sure your bosoms be serene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
Devoid of all that poisons life,
And much avails it in their place
To graft the love of human race.

And tread with awe these favour'd bowers,
Nor wound the trees nor bruise the flowers;

So

* The battle of Argoed Llwyfain was fought about the year 548, by Godden, a king of North Britain, and Urien Reged, king of Cumbria, against Flamddwyn, a Saxon General, supposed to be Ida, king of Northumberland. It is the last of the ten great battles of Urien Reged, celebrated by Taliesin in poems now extant.

So may your path with sweets abound,
So may your couch with rest be crown'd:
But harm betide the way-ward swain
Who dares our hallow'd haunts profane.

Fable of the Rose Tree.

WHERE yon streamlet purely swells
And gleams in many a wat'ry ring,
See a lovely Rose Tree buds,
Dwelling on the lap of Spring.

Higher shoots its slender stem,
Leaves expand their dewy store;
Scarcely dares the morn frost chill
Shake o'er them his ringlets hoar.

See the sun's ray on the hills
Blasts it in his morning beam,
While the sheep-boy's early eye
Marks its shadow on the stream.

Summer lifts his sunny eye,
Round its stem his arms he throws,
See sprouting from each foggy tuft,
Lift their heads each lovely Rose.

See two linnets shake their wings
Perch'd upon its balmy breast,
Soon beneath its friendly leaves
See they rear a little nest.

Scarce had the evening six times mild
O'er them his balmy mantle hung,
When the mother spread her wings
Warmly o'er her fledging young.

Now its head in milky bloom
Rises—lovely—beauteous—high,
While each heart by nature warm'd
Loves it as he passes by.

Youthful maid, thou art this Rose,
The emblem of thy Virgin bloom,
When its budding head is seen,
Rising from the Winter's gloom.

The sunbeam, rising from his hill,
Round its stem his bright stream flows,
'Tis the love each feeling mind
To the spring of Virtue shows.

The sunny arms of Summer mild,
Round its budding branches twin'd,
Are thy Guardian's tender cares,
Forming of thy early mind.

Linnets with their fledging young
Are truth and innocence exprest,
Breeding—virtue—goodness—love,
In thy young and tender breast.

Be thou, my Mary, young and sweet,
The lovely emblem of this Rose,
Till the hand of nature's God
Lays thy head in blest repose.

The Bard now with propheric eye,
'Tis a gift by nature given,
Marks thy future progress dear,
On thy virtuous path to heaven.

Banks of Nith,
1808. } Hidallan.

SONG of the EXILE.

SCOTIA, I wipe my tear-worn eyes,
Beside thy storm-waves wildest roar;
An exile from his native hills
Walks sadly on a foreign shore.

Again the spring flowers scent each field,
Again each streamlet gushes clear,
The valleys wear a fresher green,
And leaps from Winter's arms the year.
Scotia, I wipe, &c.

Young Spring sits throned on balmy clouds,
And trampies Winter's icy chain,
Shoots every stem—The birds are pair'd,
Loud swells from hills the sheep-boy's strain.
Scotia, I wipe, &c.

In vain Spring Nature's sweets restores,
To hearts which have outliv'd their bliss,
Those hearts which calmly feel their wrongs,
The lips of balmy joy may kiss.
Scotia, I wipe, &c.

Ah, me! twas Freedom nerv'd mine arm,
My Claymore from its scabbard sprung,
Awak'd by Freedom's glorious strain,
Strains by our aged Minstrels sung.
Scotia, I wipe, &c.

Now close mine eyes, my soul's eye close;
Oh! stop my heart's-blood rising swell;
Dark fields of carnage float before,
Where freedom and where Scotland fell.
Scotia, I wipe, &c.

Yet each sad morn I reach this cliff,
My tears drop on my Highland brand,
I weep to see thee, Scotland, chain'd,
For thou art ay my native land.

Banks of Nith,
1808. } Hidallan.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 10.

Sweden.

Lord Hawkesbury delivered a message from his Majesty, acquainting the House that, in consequence of the general confederacy formed on the Continent against his Majesty and his allies, his Majesty had been induced to enter into a treaty with the king of Sweden, by virtue of which his Majesty engaged to support Sweden with men and money; and his Majesty trusted the liberality of their Lordships House would concur in enabling him to make good his engagements.

Lord Hawkesbury said, as it was likely the treaty would be laid before the House in the course of that evening, he should now move that the message be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Reversionary Grants Bill.

The order of the day for going into a Committee on the reversionary grants bill being read,

Lord Arden opposed the bill, on the ground of its tending to trench upon the prerogative, and moved that the order of the day be discharged.

Lord Grey took a comprehensive view of the circumstances which gave rise to the bill, and conjured their Lordships to reflect well upon the real causes of those calamities which had overspread the continent, before they incurred a suspicion of being averse to every species of reform.

Lord Hawkesbury briefly restated the considerations which he urged on a preceding evening for adopting the measure with some modification.

A division then taking place, the numbers, including proxies, were for Lord Arden's motion 84; against it 84. This parity of numbers had the effect, according to their Lordships rule of proceeding in such cases, of carrying the motion. Their Lordships went into a committee, when Lord Hawkesbury proposed to limit the duration of the bill to the 1st of June 1810.

This amendment was opposed by Lords Spencer, Holland, Grey, and Lauderdale; and supported by Lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, and the Lord Chancellor.

It was carried on a division, by 59 to 21.

Monday, March 14.

Subsidy to Sweden.

On the order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's message,

Lord Hawkesbury said, this subsidy was not given for the purpose of forming a confederacy, respecting which there could be any doubt, but to assist our ally in defending himself against a powerful confederacy. Neither was there any thing in the treaty to preclude the King of Sweden from making an honourable and secure peace, if an opportunity occurred of which he could take advantage. His Lordship concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, declaring the cheerful concurrence of the House in the object of the message.

Lord Grenville said, although it was no light matter, at the present moment, after fifteen years of great exertions, to add 1,200,000l. to the public burdens, yet the ground of this vote was so intimately connected with all those principles of honour and good faith which ought to regulate the conduct of this country, that he could not give his negative to the motion. He was glad to hear from the Noble Secretary, that no attempt was to be made to prevent Sweden from making a separate peace, if it should appear advantageous to do so; of this he highly approved; but such being the case, he was at a loss to conceive why an article was introduced into the treaty, which stipulated that neither power

power should make peace without the consent of the other.

The motion was then put and carried.

Orders in Council.

On the motion for the first reading of the bill for carrying these measures into execution,

Lord Grenville signified that he had an objection in form to any further proceeding in this measure. It was in direct contradiction to the standing order of the House 1702; and if their Lordships allowed that order to be infringed, there would be an end of their deliberative capacity, which the Noble Baron proceeded to shew, from a variety of cases, and from the nature and necessity of the standing order to which he had referred.

Lord Hawkesbury confessed that the objection was an important one, and that, as on former occasions, sufficient time should be allowed to take it into consideration. He thought however the bill should first be printed, the more so, as some new clauses had lately been added to it, of which their Lordships were not yet in possession. He therefore wished to move that the bill be printed, and that it be read a second time on Wednesday.—Agreed to.

Reversionary Place Bill.

The order of the day was then read for the third reading of this bill.

Lord Redesdale, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Hawkesbury opposed the bill; the Duke of Norfolk, and Lords Grey and Holland spoke in favour of it.

The question was called for, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 48, against it, 128. Majority against the third reading of the bill, 80; so that the bill is again thrown out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Sweden.

Mr Ponsonby said, the King's speech adverted to a treaty with Sweden. Since then, however, a month had elapsed, and no further notice was taken of the subject, or any intimation of it given to that House. He now asked, whether such a treaty was actually in existence? And if so, whether prior or subsequent to that day? And then, whether money had been transmitted as a subsidy to that monarch, in consequence of that treaty, or how otherwise? And lastly, when it might be expected that such treaty would be laid before the House?

Mr Canning answered, that since the first day of the session, there had been no arrivals from Sweden till within these few days; consequently, no communications could hitherto be made on the subject. But he could tell that Gentleman, that a treaty was negotiated between the two countries, and was expected in the course of a few days to be ratified, which, when done, should be forthwith presented. It was also certainly true, that money had been transmitted to his Swedish Majesty, and that in contemplation of a new treaty.

Cotton and Peruvian Bark.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of moving a prohibitory clause in the bill before the House, respecting cotton and bark, to prevent them reaching the enemy's territory. With respect to the latter article, this prohibition would be severely felt, as it was of singular utility in their armies; and, as within the short time that the excluding system had already prevailed, it had risen from 10s. to 70s. per lib. in Paris.

Orders in Council Bill.

On the report of this bill being brought up,

Mr Tierney contended, that as it did contain matters distinct from the revenue, and appertaining to great and signal changes and alterations in the commercial relations of the country, it ought to have been first submitted to a Committee of Trade of that House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the case in question was distinct from all matters in the common course of trade that came before the House. This was a bill, not so much to countenance any change in trade, as to sanction the war prerogative. Besides, it was a revenue bill, and by imposing a duty could not have originated in any other mode but in that where it was properly instituted, namely, in a Committee of Ways and Means.

When the Speaker suggested an idea, that

that it should be divided into two bills, this suggestion was adopted.

OUDE PAPERS.

Lord Folkestone then rose, and moved the order of the day, for taking these papers into consideration.

Mr Creevey could not help objecting to the House coming to a decision this night upon the subject connected with these papers. His reasons for so doing were two; namely, the circumstance of its forming only a part of the policy of the Marquis Wellesley in India; and, secondly, because, even supposing the subject could be discussed separately and apart from the other acts of that Noble Lord, yet the evidence contained in these papers was of such an extensive and complicated nature, and in such a state of arrangement, that he believed very few Members of the House could pronounce a judgment upon it, that would be satisfactory or honourable to themselves. He believed he had not met with three individuals in the House who had read the whole of these papers (*Hear! hear!*)—Let them then be referred to a Committee, who might present such a report as it would be possible for the House to form its judgment upon. Another principal objection was, that the Oude case ought not to be decided on separately. Reference should be had to the whole line of the Noble Marquis's policy in India; who, according to a report of 23 out of 24 of the India Directors, had changed the whole character of our Indian Government, and converted it into a simple despotism. Mr Creevey therefore drew this conclusion, that it was necessary to examine his policy as a whole, and not in one of its particular parts. The mission of Lord Cornwallis to India, at his late period of life, he considered as a proof of the conversion of Government to the same way of thinking as that of the Court of Directors: and all this, together with the distress, he might almost say ruin, of the East India Company, loudly called for an ample and comprehensive discussion. In his opinion, either a Committee must be appointed, as in 1782, to consider the whole of our late Indian policy, or the House must turn their backs on our Oriental affairs. On these grounds, therefore, he should oppose the motion, with the view of afterwards moving for a Committee to examine the whole of Lord Wellesley's policy in India.

Sir J. Anstruther, *Mr R. Thornton*, *Mr Hall*, *Mr S. Lushington*, *Lord A. Hamilton*, and *Mr Grant*, spoke at some length against any further delay, and the House then becoming clamorous for the question,

Mr Windham rose to say, that he wished to combat and overcome that feeling of impatience. The only question before the House was, whether they should then come to a decision upon the conduct of the Noble Marquis, or put it off till they were in a better state of ability to judge on the subject? He was convinced that, if Gentlemen put this question to themselves, the answer which would come from the breast of most of them would be, that they were not prepared to come to a decision. An investigation of his conduct was a tax which every great man must consider himself as liable to pay; and it could not be said that the Marquis Wellesley was so much run down, or so destitute of all friends in that House, as to be so peculiarly anxious that the charge should be decided upon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley observed, that it certainly must be deemed highly desirable and necessary to come to as speedy a decision as possible on this important question.

The House then divided—For the motion, 34—Against it, 210.

Tuesday, February 23.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr Canning, in obedience to the orders of his Majesty, according to the address of the House, presented an account, containing the substance of information received by his Majesty's Government respecting the methods adopted by the enemy for carrying more rigorously into effect the French decree of November 1806. respecting the commerce of this country.—Ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr Falkener, from the Privy Council offices, presented at the bar a copy of the memorial of Sir Home Popham to the Treasury Board, praying a restitution of the proceeds of the ship Etrusco, condemned as a prize by the Admiralty Court.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord

Lord Castlereagh brought up a message from his Majesty, informing the House, that, in consequence of the signal services of the late Lord Lake, he had settled a pension of 2000l. per annum, to be continued to the two next male heirs of his body, and requiring the House to enable him to provide for the same.—The message was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Noble Lord then said he should move, on Friday, for a sum of money to defray the expences of a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to Lord Lake's memory, for his brilliant services in India.

Mr Calcraft expressed his wish to know from Government if they had any information respecting the squadron under the command of Sir R. Strachan, as it was rumoured that that fleet was retarded for want of provisions, whereby the Rochefort squadron was enabled to make their escape;—he had information on that subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that they had no such information.

Mr Whitbread presented a petition from A. Bosquet, Esq. praying remuneration for having invented a method to prevent ships from sinking at sea.—In consequence, however, of some informality, the petition was withdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report how far it would be expedient to confine the distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of sugar, and further to consider how far measures can be adopted to relieve the growers of sugar in the West India islands.

After some few observations from Lord Temple, the motion was agreed to, and a Committee forthwith appointed.

Swedish Commerce.

Mr Eden rose to demand information from his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the effect which those acts would have upon the trade of Sweden. If that country was to have her share in the burden of the war, she would also expect her share of the benefits of what commerce was allowed to exist.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the matters to which the Hon. Gentleman alluded, would be the subject of future arrangement with the Court of Sweden.

Orders in Council Bill.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee.

A long and uninteresting conversation then took place on particular clauses of the bill, which were objected to by Mr Tierney, Mr Whitbread, Mr Windham, Mr Eden, and Mr Baring; and were defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Rose.

On the reading of the second clause,

Mr Whitbread moved, that the words "Jesuits Bark" be omitted. He did not think it very necessary to examine minutely the details of the bill, believing that it could never be executed, as a war with America would probably be the consequence. But he wished to mark his decided disapprobation of the principle of the prohibition, as far as it regarded the bark. The Right Hon. Gentleman was deceived in supposing that there was such a want of bark on the Continent. He had said, that bark had risen in France from ten to seventy shillings the pound—but that which bore the highest price was not the common bark, but the red bark, which was always dearer. There was no reason whatever to suppose that the pressure from want of common bark would be such as to be an inducement to the enemy to apply for peace. The Continent, according to the intelligence which he had received, was well supplied with bark, and with sugar for two years consumption, so that it must be a long time before the Right Hon. Gentleman's scheme could operate. In another view, however, it was most detestable, for it was a war with the helpless, the sick, and the hospitals. It was reviving the savage practices of remote antiquity, and substituting them for that modern civilization which rendered even war itself less horrible. Bark grew in our enemies colonies, and though the Right Hon. Gentleman should send tens of thousands of poor sick persons to their graves, yet the enemy would have the means of a severe retaliation, for they might say, that we should have no bark from their colonies. But did the Right Hon. Gentleman know so little of the science of medicine, as not to have heard

that

that there were many substitutes for bark? There were many instances in history to illustrate the bad effects of a malicious hostility of this kind, and the good effects of generosity. It was not very long since an application was made for bark by France to this country; and the answer was, that they might have as much as they could carry away. But this turned out to be a mere private speculation; for so little was it wanted, that the French Government prohibited its entrance. He sincerely hoped that this part of the bill would be given up. If you prevented the removal of disease, you must, on the same principle, wish its increase; and this principle would lead to the promotion of pestilence, poison, and assassination. If it once became the policy of this country to starve the Continent, the evil might be visited on ourselves. The ports of the Baltic were shut; and we were provoking a war with America, while we might be in want of corn. If we pressed this, they might say that we might starve, and reap in that fatal vengeance the fruits of our own detestable policy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the present bill only imposed a duty on bark. The prohibition was to be the subject of a separate bill; but, as the Hon. Gentleman had said, that no inconvenience would be felt from this on the Continent, there appeared, in his own view, no good reason for his motion. He observed, that he had information that a want of bark and sugar was severely felt on the Continent, and that there were pressing orders now in London for the former article, countenanced by the French Government. His object was to produce a sensation on the Continent that the commercial measures adopted by the enemy would press more heavily upon themselves than upon us. In the bill for the prohibition, there was to be a provision to enable his Majesty to grant licenses for the exportation of bark under certain circumstances. It was intended merely to prevent the bark being exported, unless the enemy chose to admit other articles at the same time. If they, therefore, felt any great distress for want of it, they had only to take it on the prescribed conditions. As to the fine sentimental view given of war, he should be glad to know the distinction between this and the privation in a besieged town? As to the point about corn, it should be kept in view that the enemy's ports were shut already, and if we should be in want of corn, that was not the moment when they would be opened.

Mr Luthington and *Mr Hibbert* both reprobated this inhuman mode of warfare. The former stated, that six weeks ago bark sold at 16s. the pound at Amsterdam.—The latter said, that he saw no insuperable obstacle to the restoration of peace but the obstinacy of Ministers.

Mr Secretary Canning was willing to coincide with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Whitbread) in his view of the question of humanity; but he would ask, whether we ought, or could, in fact, separate it from the line of policy which this country was obliged to pursue for its preservation? In looking to the measures which were necessary for maintaining the independence, and securing the rights of Englishmen, it was painful for him to be compelled to state, that numbers of his countrymen had been obliged to submit to privations, in consequence of the imposition of taxes, which never would have been laid on if it had not been for the hostility and unprincipled conduct of France. What! could it be said, under such circumstances, that we were depriving the people of France or the Continent of necessaries? No; the fact was, that it was the French Government which was depriving the French, and all other people under the controul of Bonaparte, of whatever this country prevented from being imported. The Government of France was responsible for provoking retaliation, and for the continuance of the present war, with all its concomitant miseries. The chief question for our consideration then was, where were we to stop? Should we make this a sweeping and comprehensive bill or not? He was clear, from the circumstances of the case, and the relative situation of both countries, that we ought to shew the enemy, on all occasions, that he suffered from his own acts. With respect to the severity of the measure, as affecting individuals and innocent persons, he had no doubt that it was a measure much to be deplored; but then it was to be recollected that the necessity had been imposed on us by the attacks and hostility

lity of the enemy. What difference could be supposed to exist between the people of France, at this moment, and the inhabitants of a besieged garrison? Could it be supposed or contended, that, in case of a siege, we should supply the enemy with any material for enabling him to annoy, and perhaps destroy, our army opposed to him? The continuance of the siege might be of service to him in the end, if we supplied him, particularly with medicines—(*Hear! hear!*) —On the whole, he considered the measure advantageous and political for this country, assailed as it was by France, and by all the rest of Europe which it could bring under its controul.

Mr Whitbread observed, that if the Committee agreed to the proposition of endeavouring to prevent bark from reaching the Continent, instead of throwing the odium of a want of humanity on the character of Bonaparte, we might most probably find that there would be too just ground for founding a reflection on the character of our own country. The emissaries of Bonaparte might go to the hospitals, and say, "Here is an English act of Parliament; you see what it is that prevents you from obtaining a remedy for your complaints." He put it to the honourable feelings of Gentlemen on the opposite side, whether the enemy would not at least have an opening here against us?—[Here some significant gestures were made use of by some of the Gentlemen on the Treasury bench.] He was not surprised that the editor of a celebrated manifesto, or that the bombarders of Copenhagen should express some disapprobation at the mention of this circumstance. For his own part, he recollected, when it was generally supposed, and by some, he believed, it was hoped for, that the French army were likely to be destroyed by a dysentery, and if he, who was rather favourable to the old morality, were to be asked what he would do, if in such a case he was in possession of such a medicine as would be likely to relieve them, he would answer directly, he would give it to them; he would do so, not only from motives of humanity, but he was also convinced it would be essential, in a political point of view. Some Gentlemen took up and laid down the cloak of morality so frequently, changing as it suited their purpose, that he could not say what might be their opinion at the present moment. But he would say, that in a book which a Right Hon. Gentleman last week despised, it was related, that at the siege of Jerusalem the famished inhabitants were admitted to come out. In more modern times we might recollect a circumstance which was more immediately applicable. —The French Convention decreed that no quarter should be given; did the English Government retaliate by the passing of a similar decree? No. What was then the consequence? The consequence was, that the French soldiers refused to put the sanguinary order of their Government into execution. Here, then, was an object of policy likely to be gained by mitigated rigour towards an enemy, exclusive of all ideas of principles of humanity. The Hon. Gentleman then alluded to the Danish expedition, and stated, what he understood to be a fact, viz. that, during the attack, some crime had been committed by some of the Hanoverian soldiery, for which they had been adjudged to suffer death, but the sentence had not been carried into execution.

Mr Wilberforce was of opinion that one consideration might alone decide the question. It was hoped that we should be likely, by this means, in some degree to weaken the military force of Bonaparte. But was it not to be fairly concluded, that he, both as an object of policy to preserve his strength, and with a view to increase his popularity with his soldiers, would at all events procure them this medicine if it were necessary? The odium would then be cast upon us, and his character would be exalted, so that the means were not calculated to accomplish the desired end. The measure may possibly excite a more general union of hatred against the English nation amongst all ranks of the French people; it may add to the ferocity of unfeeling character of the contest, but it cannot possibly be the means of putting an end to it. He therefore supported the amendment.

The amendment was, however, rejected on a division of 165 to 78.

Historical Affairs.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

THE surrender of the important fortress of Sweaborg has excited general indignation in Sweden; the flotilla given up to the Russians is said to consist of from 200 to 300 sail, which will furnish the means of transporting a great number of troops, and place the Swedish capital in imminent danger, as it will be scarcely possible to prevent the Russians from passing within the innumerable rocks lying along the coasts of Finland. The affairs of Sweden have, however, upon the whole, assumed a more favourable aspect. The following is the substance of the official reports made to his Swedish Majesty respecting the operations in Finland:—

"General Klingspor writes, that having received intelligence that the Russians, 2500 strong, with six pieces of cannon, had occupied Savolax, and intended, in concert with the troops at Sikajocki, to attack him, he anticipated them, and so well were his dispositions executed, that he put them completely to the route, drove them from Savolax, taking 400 prisoners, (among whom was a Russian General,) four pieces of cannon, and two stand of colours. The enemy had 200 men killed and wounded. In consequence of this advantage, the Swedes discontinued their retreat, advanced in their turn, and again occupied many of the posts from which they had been previously driven. A few days after, they attacked the Russians who occupied Pielkali, and obliged the whole corps, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender. The killed and wounded were many; the prisoners were a lieutenant-colonel, five other officers, and 236 non-commissioned officers and privates. A body of 1200 also, who had landed on the island of Aland, had been made prisoners by the peasants, and the craft in which they arrived had been destroyed. Four thousand Swedes, with some British and Swedish ships of war, proceeded against the island of Gothland, where about the same number of Russians landed some time ago. As they had no means of retreat, they also surrendered by capitulation, engaging not to serve against Sweden for 12 months. Te Deum had been celebrated for the success of the Swedish arms.

The distress of the Russians for want of provisions, on their march up the northern parts of Finland, is represented to have exceeded what is generally suffered in a besieged town; great numbers of them perished in the snow, and the survivors were reduced to the necessity of feeding upon dogs, cats, and even upon roasted hides.

From Norway, the accounts are less favourable. General Armfeldt had not been able to penetrate far into the country, but he continued to maintain his ground on the frontier, tho' some of his advanced divisions had suffered considerably, and one regiment, consisting of 480 men, had been surrounded, and obliged to surrender, after a severe conflict.

The British army under Gen. Moore, which arrived at Gottenburgh between the 16th and 19th of May, had not landed, as stated in our last. The General Officers were on shore, but the troops, amounting to 14,000, lay still on board the transports, amounting to 153. Some difficulty, it is said, has occurred as to the operations of this army. It was understood to be destined against Norway; but a deputation of Norwegians have communicated to Gen. Moore, that they will remain neutral, and open their ports to both Britain and Sweden, provided they are not attacked either by sea or land. Col. Murray has been sent to England for instructions on this point. Of these we are ignorant, nor have we any accounts of his return to Gottenburgh.

The British fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, besides frigates, &c. under the command of Admls. Sir James Saumarez, Sir Sam. Hood, and Keates, are stationed in the Great Belt, the Sound, and around the whole coast of Denmark, so that no ships whatever of that nation can stir out of any of its ports.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Departure of the Royal Family for France.

The accounts of the extraordinary transactions that have taken place in Spain, (as stated in our last,) appear to be fully confirmed; but the succeeding events are still related (chiefly in letters from Bayonne) in such a mysterious and confused stile, that we have great difficulty to make out an intelligible narrative of them.

It appears, however, perfectly evident, that whether King Charles abdicated the throne in favour of the Prince of Asturias or not, it was Bonaparte's intention to possess himself of the whole persons of this branch of the Bourbon family; and accordingly an invitation was given, that under the pretence of consulting for the future general interests of the Spanish monarchy, the King and all his family should repair to Bayonne to hold a personal interview with the Emperor. The Prince of Asturias was the first to accept the invitation, and set out about the 4th of April from Madrid, accompanied by his brother Don Carlos, and some attendants, and arrived at Bayonne about the 18th,—where he visited the Empress on the 23d. The Prince of Peace arrived next at Bayonne on the 21st of April, and was most favourably received by the Emperor. On the 24th, the King and Queen, with their daughter the *ci-devant* Queen of Etruria, and Francis her son, arrived likewise at Bayonne. We are also told that the Duke de Medina Celi, about 14 more of the principal nobility, with several Archbishops and Bishops, had likewise been prevailed upon to repair to that city.

Numerous levees were held, and grand entertainments given to these royal and noble personages. After many secret conferences between the two Potentates, and their respective ministers, for a fortnight, it was at length publicly announced at Bayonne about the 12th of May, that a treaty had been concluded, by which King Charles IV. and his son Ferdinand Prince of Asturias, for themselves and their heirs and descendants, renounced all right and title to the Crown of Spain, resigning the same into the hands of the Emperor Napoleon. On the 13th of May, the King and Queen, with the Queen of Etruria and Prince Francis her son, and the Prince of Peace, set out by way of Bourdeaux for Fountainbleau, where they arrived on the 23d, and where it is destined by the French tyrant the King of Spain shall spend the remainder of his days. The Prince of Asturias and Don Carlos are also stated to have got a grant of an extensive estate in the north of France, in which they have consented to exile themselves for life.

The official Paris journal, the *Moniteur*, contains the following papers respecting the abdication of the Spanish royal family:

Abdication of the King.

To the Supreme Council of Castile, the Council of Inquisition, &c.

"In the present extraordinary circumstances, we have resolved to give a new proof of our affection towards our beloved subjects, whose happiness, during the whole course of our reign, has been the constant object of our solicitude. We have therefore abdicated all our claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of our friend and ally, the Emperor of the French, by a treaty which has been signed and ratified, and which stipulates for the integrity and independence of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of our holy religion, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.

"We have therefore thought proper to send you this letter, that you should conform yourselves thereto, publish its contents, and make every exertion in support of the Emperor Napoleon. Display the utmost frankness and friendship towards the French; and, above all, direct all your care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

"In the new condition upon which we are entering, we shall frequently turn our eyes towards you, and happy shall we be to know that you enjoy peace and contentment.

"Given at the Imperial Palace, the 4th of May 1808.

I, The King."

Renunciation of the Spanish Princes.

"Don Ferdinand Prince of Asturias, and the Infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, deeply sensible of the attachment and fidelity displayed towards them

them by all the Spaniards, with the utmost grief behold them on the point of being plunged into anarchy, and threatened with all the dreadful calamities consequent thereupon; and being aware that these might, in a great measure, proceed from the state of ignorance in which they now are, both as to the principles of the conduct hitherto pursued by their Highnesses, and the plans already formed for the benefit of their country, their Highnesses find themselves under the necessity of making an effort to open their eyes, by that salutary counsel which they require, in order to prevent any obstruction to the execution of those plans, and thus to give them the dearest proof of the affection which they cherish for them.

"Their Highnesses cannot, therefore, abstain from informing them of the circumstances under which the Prince, upon the abdication of the King, assumed the reins of government; the occupation of several provinces of the kingdom, and of all the frontier fortresses, by a numerous body of French troops; the actual presence of more than 60,000 of that nation in the capital and the environs; in short, the knowledge of many other circumstances, known only to themselves, convinced them that, surrounded by difficulties, they had only chosen, among various expedients, that which was likely to produce the least evil; and that, as such, they resolved upon a journey to Bayonne.

"On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, was unexpectedly apprized that his father had protested against his act of abdication, declaring that it was not voluntary. The Prince, who accepted the crown only under the impression that the abdication was voluntary, was no sooner informed of the existence of such a protest, than his sense of filial duty instantly determined him to give back the throne. But a short time after, the King, his father, abdicated it in his own name, and that of his whole race, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that the Emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it.

"Their Royal Highnesses, in this state of things, considering the situation in which themselves stand, and the difficult circumstances in which Spain is placed—considering that, under these circumstances, any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Spain for the maintenance of their rights would be not only useless but ruinous, and could tend only to make streams of blood flow, and to render certain the loss of at least a great part of her provinces, and that of all her transmarine colonies:—Being further convinced, that the most effectual means of preventing these evils are, that their Royal Highnesses, for themselves, and all connected with them, should assent to the renunciation of their rights to the throne; a renunciation already executed by the King their father; taking also into consideration, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, in this case, to maintain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself, or separating any part from the whole; that his Imperial Majesty engages to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion, the security of property, and the continuance of the existing laws and usages, which have for so long a period of time, and in so indisputable a manner, preserved the power and honour of the Spanish nation—their Highnesses conceive that they afford the most undoubted proof of their generosity, and their affection towards it, and their eagerness to return the ardent attachment which it bears towards them, by sacrificing, to the utmost extent of their power, their individual and personal interests for the benefit of that nation, and by this present instrument to assent, as they already have assented in a particular treaty, to the renunciation of all their rights to the throne. They accordingly release the Spaniards from all their duties in this respect, and exhort them to consult the common interests of their country, by conducting themselves in a peaceable manner, and by looking for their happiness to the power and wise arrangements of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spaniards may assure themselves that, by their zeal to conform their conduct to those arrangements, they will give their Prince and the two Infants the strongest proof of their loyalty; in like manner as their Royal Highnesses give them the greatest

est example of their paternal affection, by renouncing all their rights, and sacrificing their own interests, for the happiness of the Spaniards, the sole object of their wishes.

(Signed) I, THE PRINCE.
CARLOS and ANTONIO."

Bourdeaux, May 12. 1808.

During the journey of the Royal Family to Bayonne, and while the conferences were going on there, it appears that violent commotions had taken place in various provinces in the Kingdom:—In the capital of Madrid, particularly, a general insurrection of the inhabitants commenced on the 2d of May,—and a great number of the French soldiers quartered in the city were massacred, some accounts say to the number of 4,000.—The main body of the French army, who were encamped a few miles from the city, were then ordered in, when the Spaniards, after having a number killed, were put to flight; and some of their leaders having been seized, were tried next day, and shot. The following is the French account of this important affair; and annexed to this article, the French journalist gives three letters relative to the conduct of the Prince of Asturias, in assuming the government.

This article gives intelligence from Madrid, written on the evening of the 2d of May, by which it appears that violent disturbances had taken place in that capital. This French account begins by stating, "that, ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid had been in a disturbed state; that offence was daily given to the French; that for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spanish saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason. The Queen of Etruria and Don Francisco wished to go to Bayonne; the Grand Duke of Berg attempted to reassure them. He was surrounded as he was going to the palace, and defended himself long; but was on the point of falling, when ten grenadiers rescued him. At the same moment a second officer was wounded by another crowd. The great street of Alcala, the Sun Gate, and the Great Square, were crowded.—The Grand Duke gave the alarm, and flew to his post; and a battalion of the French marched to the Grand Duke at the palace, with cannon, where the disturbers had assembled.

"A firing took place from two ranks, and in a short time the multitude were dispersed. General Grouchy was ordered to disperse the crowds in the street of Alcala; thirty pieces of cannon, with grape shot, and a charge of cavalry, cleared all the streets. Yet the insurgents, though they fled from the streets into the houses, fired from them upon the French soldiers; Generals Guillot and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to death. General Dumesnil made two charges with cavalry on the square, and had two horses killed under him. The insurgents made for the arsenal to seize the arms and cannon; they broke in, but General Lefrena arrived in time to save the arms. All who were in the arsenal were put to death. The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair.—When the firing of cannon was heard in the camp outside the city, the troops marched immediately.

"When the Emperor received the tidings of the above business, he went to King Charles, and met him coming from the Empress's, where he had dined, and on telling him the news, the King said, "I have foreseen this evil; those who set the populace on think they can restrain them." The King instantly resolved to appoint the Grand Duke of Berg Lieutenant General of the kingdom, and at the same time sent patents to the Councils of Castile and of War. The King afterwards called the Prince of Asturias to him, and read the Grand Duke of Berg's letter. He observed to him, "that he now saw the result of his criminal conduct in flattering the prejudices of the people, and forgetting the sacred respect he owed to the throne and the lawful authorities. Popular commotions were, like fire, easily excited, but it required another mind and another arm than his to extinguish them."

No. 1.—*Letter of his Majesty the Emperor to the Prince of Asturias.*

"My Brother!—I have received the letter of your Royal Highness. In the papers

papers which you have received from the King, your Highness's father, you must have found a proof of the interest which I have always felt for you. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak to you with truth and frankness. I wished, by my journey to Madrid, to draw over my illustrious friend to some necessary ameliorations of his states, and also to give a certain satisfaction to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his Majesty and that of his subjects. The affairs of the north had retarded my journey. The events at Aranjuez took place. I pass no decision on what had previously fallen out, nor upon the conduct of the Prince of Peace; but I know well that it is dangerous for Kings to accustom their people to shed blood, or to seek to redress themselves. I pray God that your Royal Highness may never feel this by your own experience. It is not the interest of Spain to injure a Prince who has married a Princess of the Blood Royal, and who for a long time directed the affairs of the kingdom. He no longer has any friends: your Royal Highness will possess them no longer than while you shall be fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us. How can the process be drawn up against the Prince of Peace, without involving in it the Queen, and the King your father? This process would give nourishment to hatred and factious passions, the issue of which would be fatal to your crown. *Your Royal Highness has no other right thereto than that which you derive from your mother.* If this process degrade her, your Royal Highness destroys your own right. He who has lent an ear to weak and disloyal counsels has no right to pass sentence on the Prince of Peace. His misdeeds, if he can be reproached with them, go to destroy the rights of the Crown. I have frequently expressed a desire, that the Prince of the Peace should be removed from affairs; the friendship of King Charles has often induced me to remain silent, and to turn away my eyes from the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we are! weakness and error, these are our mottoes! But all may be arranged; namely, that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles the Fourth, that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops, solely for the purpose of pushing from his throne my ally and friend. As a neighbour Sovereign, it is fit I should know this abdication before I acknowledge it. I say it to your Royal Highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of King Charles has proceeded from his own will, if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain. The circumspection which I have observed for this month past must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the throne.

"When King Charles made me acquainted with the events of last October, I was much affected by them; and I think that, by my efforts, the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame; I have no need of any other proof of this, than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your Royal Highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections. A few of my soldiers may be murdered, but the subjugation of Spain shall be the consequence of it. I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain General of Catalonia, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your Royal Highness perfectly comprehends my meaning.—You perceive that I have touched slightly upon many points which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

"You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you in the same way as to your Royal Father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem. Herewith accept," &c. NAPOLEON.

Bayonne, April 15. 1808.

The

The next is a long letter from King Charles to the Prince of Asturias, dated the 2d of May, relative to his conduct. After going over the history of the former charge of conspiracy exhibited against the Prince, and the revolution at Aranjuez, it concludes as follows:

"The conspiracy at the Escurial was accomplished, and the acts of my Government were consigned to public contempt. Old, and loaded with infirmities, I could not withstand this new misfortune, and fled to the French Emperor, no longer as King at the head of his troops, and surrounded with the lustre of the throne, but as an unfortunate and abandoned Prince. I have found a place of refuge and protection in the midst of his army. I am indebted to him for my life, for the life of my Queen, and for that of my Prime Minister. I have followed you to Bayonne. You have brought affairs to such a state, that henceforth every thing must depend upon the arrangements and protection of this great Prince. To have recourse to insurrections of the people—to plant the standard of faction—would be the ruin of Spain, and would reduce yourself, my kingdom, my subjects, and my family, to the greatest wretchedness. I have opened my whole heart to the Emperor. He is acquainted with all the insults I have received, and the usurpation imposed upon me. He has declared to me that he will never acknowledge you as a King, and that the enemy of his father can excite no confidence in the breast of a stranger. He has besides shewn me letters which contain proofs of your aversion from France.

"Under these circumstances, it is evidently my right, and still more evidently my duty, to spare the blood of my subjects, and not at the end of my days to adopt a course which would expose Spain to fire and sword, and reduce the country to the most wretched condition. Assuredly you ought, faithful to your duty, and to the feelings of nature, to have rejected the traitorous councils which were given you. Had you constantly appeared on my side, ready for my defence, and had waited till the usual course of nature, in a few years, had raised you to the throne, then the political interests of Spain might have been brought to coincide with the interests of all.—Doubtless for these six months circumstances have been very critical; but such as they were, I should not have feared to meet them, supported by the good conduct of my subjects, and even my own feeble efforts, but, above all, with the moral power which I should have possessed in proposing to my ally an arrangement calculated to reconcile the interests of my subjects and my family. In depriving me of my crown, you have broken your own in pieces; you have stripped it of all that was illustrious, of all that rendered it sacred in the eyes of men.

"But your conduct towards me, and your intercepted letters, have erected a brazen wall between you and the throne of Spain. I am a King in the right of my ancestors. My abdication was a consequence of compulsion. I have, therefore, nothing to receive from you. I can consent to no meeting—I will consent to nothing that may occasion a civil war or insurrections. Every thing ought to be done for the people, but nothing by them, and to forget this principle is to make ourselves guilty of all the consequences which its neglect occasions. I have, through my whole life, sacrificed myself for my people, and at the years at which I am arrived I shall never do any act repugnant to their religion, their tranquillity, and their prosperity. But all my sacrifices will be forgotten, whenever I am assured that the religion of Spain, the inviolability of my provinces, and their privileges and independence, are secured; I shall then lie down in my grave, forgiving you all the sorrow which, in my latter years, you have occasioned.

"CHARLES."

"*Done at Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace, called The Government, May* 2, 1808."

The 3d article is the following letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Infant Don Antonio at Madrid:—

"I have sent the following letter to my dear father to day: Honoured Father and Lord, in order to give you a proof of my love and obedience, and in fulfilment of your desire, I resign my crown in favour of your Majesty, wishing you may enjoy it many years! I recommend to your Majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March.

March. I pray God to preserve you many happy days.

"I throw myself at the feet of your Royal Majesty, the humblest of your sons. FERDINAND."

"*Bayonne, May 6.*"

Ferdinand then recalls all powers he had given to persons to fill different offices.

The treacherous conduct of Bonaparte, in sending the Royal Family of Spain prisoners to France, has roused the spirit of the Spanish Nobles to a resistance of the humiliating state of vassalage which he is so openly preparing for them. But it is not from the foreign journals that we derive any interesting information on this subject. They merely state that all was quiet at Madrid, that Murat had established his residence in the palace, that he had issued a long proclamation to the people of Spain, in which he endeavours, by promises and by threats, to induce them to submit patiently to the invaders, and that "the people expected every moment tidings of the choice of their new King, who is to restore the old monarchy to all its youthful vigour." Intelligence, highly important, has been received by two Spanish noblemen, Viscount Materosa, and Don Diego de la Vega, who arrived in London on the 9th of June. It is in substance as follows:

"These noblemen landed at Falmouth, from the Stag privateer, to which vessel they had come off in an open boat from Gijon, a sea-port in the province of Asturias, and offered the Captain 500 guineas to convey them to England. Their report leaves no room to doubt of the disposition prevalent throughout Spain to resist the French. The whole of the province of Asturias had risen in arms, and 40,000 men had been embodied into an army. They have abundance of arms, but ammunition is rather scarce. The same spirit prevails in Gallicia, where the population are rising *en masse*, and commissioners have been sent there to organize a regular military force.—Even the women are desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country.—The inhabitants of St Andero had manifested their determination not to submit to French usurpation in the most decisive manner, and had actually issued a formal declaration of war against the French. Mr Hunter, the British Consul, had been sent by General Murat from Madrid, as a prisoner to that town, with directions that he should be kept in close confinement there. As soon, however, as Mr Hunter's arrival at St Andero was known, the inhabitants rose and liberated him, and, to testify their sentiments in a still stronger manner, they committed the French consul to prison in his stead.

"The two noblemen who brought this interesting intelligence, were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state that, in their opinion, the number of French who were killed did not fall short of 4000 men, among whom were a very large proportion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. It was very generally supposed that the inhabitants of Catalonia and Biscay would follow the example which had been set them by those of Asturias and Gallicia; indeed there appeared but one sentiment in the minds of the people of Spain with respect to the conduct of the French.

A letter from Falmouth, announcing the arrival there of the two noble Spaniards, after speaking of their rank, &c. adds the following interesting particulars:—They are deputed from a general assembly of the province of Asturias to request assistance from this country, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny of the French, against whom they had declared war. They have brought several official documents along with them; among these are a full power from the assembly to enter into and conclude any treaty or alliance with this country to assist and promote their cause—a letter to our gracious Sovereign—and a proclamation to the inhabitants of Spain in general. The latter states, that the act by which the King and Family of Bourbon have abdicated the throne in favour of whomsoever Bonaparte might be pleased to appoint, being an act of force, and not of choice, they consider themselves absolved from their oath of allegiance, as far as refers to the appointment of a successor, inasmuch as, in case of abdication, the power reverts to the people, from whom it emanated; and, consequently, that they are determined to appoint a successor, and to maintain his rights by force of arms. It concludes in these words: "It is your

your country that calls upon you to rescue her from the hands of her oppressors. Will any Spaniard be deaf to her call?—Arise!—we have arms—shall we want hands to wield them? We have a good cause, shall we want hearts to defend it?" This proclamation was issued on the 20th of May, and by the 26th, 20,000 men had assembled at Oviedo to take up arms, under the command of the Marquis De Oviedo. An English cutter was dispatched to Ferrol with copies of the proclamation. A general insurrection of the Spaniards was expected, and a general massacre of the French, as nothing could exceed the ardour of the population, without distinction of age or sex, to promote the object of the insurrection. The Marquis de Santa Cruz, a young nobleman of considerable importance, is appointed Generalissimo of the patriotic army. In the provinces of Biscay and Asturias were about 100,000 stand of arms. The ports of Bilboa, St Andre, and Gijon, have been declared open to the English, and in them all vessels belonging to powers in alliance with France had been seized and confiscated.

Various other accounts corroborative of the above have been received through other channels, but for their authenticity we cannot vouch. The insurrection was making rapid progress; many additional districts had sent deputies to Oviedo: proclamations had been issued by the Assembly there, exhorting all Spaniards to assert the dignity of their character by joining in the patriotic cause; these proclamations were widely circulated, in spite of the menaces and vigilance of the French. The commander of the Spanish squadron at Port Mahon had made a declaration of his determination to support the *independence of his country; the Captain-General of Cadiz* had also protested against the new order of things. It is further reported, that the Marquis Socora, who commands the Spanish troops at Oporto, has declared against the French; that Admiral Massaredo, the Bishops, and other people of distinction, who were on their way to Bayonne, according to the mandate of Bonaparte, had refused to proceed thither, and returned to their homes; and that a body of Portugueze conscripts, who had arrived at Valladolid, on their way to France, had been liberated by the inhabitants of that city.

This resistance on the part of the oppressed has produced corresponding violence on the part of the oppressors. A proclamation of a most sanguinary and ferocious character was published by Murat, at Madrid, about the middle of last month. The avowed object of it is, the prevention and suppression of insurrection. It consists of eight articles, containing very strict prohibitions against wearing arms, meetings of the people, &c. By one of these the father of a family is made responsible for the conduct of his son, and the son in like manner is made responsible for the conduct of his father. The fifth article, we understand, declares, that if a drop of French blood be shed in any village through which the troops may be passing, or in which they may be quartered, the severest retaliation shall be inflicted on the inhabitants, and every house shall be burnt down, and not a vestige of the place left. Upwards of 600 persons had been put to death at Madrid and in the neighbourhood, on account of their having been concerned in the insurrection of the 2d May. These examples were made in consequence of positive orders from Bayonne. Murat had previously declared an amnesty, but the Corsican tiger was to be appeased with nothing but blood. These butcheries, however, did not strike the Spaniards with that terror that the monster who commanded them calculated upon. A great number of the most active opponents of the French had been thrown into prison; but in several places the populace rose, broke open the prisons and released the patriots.

Such is, in substance, the interesting intelligence that has reached us from this quarter. We have no accounts directly from Cadiz that are to be depended on. That frequent communications have passed between Admiral Purvis and the popular leaders, is certain, but we know not the result.

ITALY.

The French accounts of the British troops having been entirely withdrawn from Calabria, (as stated in our Magazine for March), are confirmed by dispatches

patches from General Sherbrooke, commanding in Sicily. These dispatches are long, but unimportant, and are to the following effect:—

"The Sicilian garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French on the 3d of February. Their subsequent operations against Fort Scylla were facilitated, and their success indeed ensured, by the capture of four Sicilian gun-boats, in the attempt to recover which, the Delight sloop of war got on shore and was lost, and her Captain (Handfield,) with several of the crew killed. Capt. Seacombe, of the Glatton, attempted to recover the Delight, but was mortally wounded, and made prisoner, with the remainder of the crew. He was permitted to go to Messina on parole, where he died on the 3d February. By this acquisition the enemy were enabled to bring battering guns against Fort Scylla, in consequence of which, and its being assailed by a very formidable force under General Regnier, its evacuation was determined on by Col. D. M. Robertson, the Commander, and the garrison was brought off by the sea staircase, in open day, under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, with the loss of only five men killed, and 15 wounded. The fort was immediately entered by the French troops. It was gallantly defended for 7 weeks, and in their frequent skirmishes with the courageous Calabrians, the enemy lost many men. The loss of the British garrison, from the 4th to the 17th of February, was three gunners, eight rank and file, killed; one bombardier, eight gunners, 22 rank and file, wounded.

An attack upon Sicily was expected to be General Regnier's next operation; but our naval force there is powerful, consisting of sixteen sail of the line under Lord Collingwood and Sir Richard Strachan.—The reinforcement of troops which sailed from Gibraltar on the 20th of March, under Brig. Gen. Macfarlane, had increased the British army to above 12,000 men.—The Sicilians had mustered very strong, and were highly improved in their discipline.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between their Britannic and Sicilian Majesties, by which the latter is to receive a subsidy of L. 300,000 per annum, the more effectually to enable him to defend his dominions.

Capture of Mariegalante and Deseada.

These Islands, which lie near Guadaloupe, have been taken by a part of the squadron under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane.—Capt. Selby of the Cerberus frigate, gives the following account of his success to the Admiral:—

"Finding the island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it; whereupon I gave Captain Pigot of the Circe the command of about 200 seamen and marines from the ships Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla: on the 2d of March we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after daylight, effected a landing about two miles from the town with little opposition, and, soon after, the island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war. I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions."

On the 30th of March, Deseada surrendered to another detachment of seamen and marines from the squadron under the command of Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, after an ineffectual resistance from a battery of two nine-pounders, commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour. There were found upon the island three 24 pounders, four nine-pounders, two dismounted six-pounders, 50 barrels of powder, and 50 muskets. The batteries and the great guns were destroyed; the small arms and other military stores were carried off. "The inhabitants," says Admiral Cochrane, "have generally taken the oath of neutrality; I have not therefore left any force on the island, but only stationed a sloop of war and a brig there for its protection, and to prevent the enemy from throwing in a garrison from Guadaloupe. The neutrality of this island will afford us greater facilities in annoying the privateers, and cutting off their prizes from getting into port."

Naval

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Stately and Nassau men of war have taken and destroyed off the Danish coast, a Danish ship of the line, called the Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns. The following account is given by Captain George Parker of the Stately, dated off Zealand, March 25th:—

"Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with the ship Nassau, on the 22d March, we observed a strange sail, which at five P. M. we ascertained to be a Danish ship of the line. I saw that it was the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching, he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would share the same fate. At forty-five minutes past seven P. M. Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with him, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we got very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck, about half past nine P. M. At this moment the ships were within two cables length of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. I am happy to say our loss has been small.—It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having fifty-five killed, and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on board.

Killed and Wounded.—Stately—2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 26 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total, 32. Nassau—1 seaman, killed; 11 seamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 seaman, missing.—Total, 17."

His Majesty's ship Virginie, of 38 guns, Capt. Brace, has taken the Dutch frigate, Guelderland, Captain Pool, who is wounded. Capt. Brace fell in with her at four o'clock on the evening of the 19th May, in lat. 46. long. 14. and chased her till nine, the night extremely dark. When he got alongside of her, he asked what ship she was; upon being answered, a Dutch frigate, he immediately desired her to surrender, which was refused; a close action then commenced, which lasted an hour and a half. The Dutch frigate had all her masts and bowsprit shot away, 25 men killed, and 40 badly wounded, and was on fire when she struck: but by the good discipline of both ships crews, it was soon got under. She mounts 36 guns, and had 280 men on board, and was bound from Bergen to Batavia with stores. The Virginie was a good deal cut in sails and rigging, but had only one man killed, and one wounded. Capt. Brace says, the Dutchmen behaved in the most gallant manner.

On Thursday, the 28th April, a very severe engagement took place between L'Aimable frigate and the batteries raised for the defence of Cuxhaven. It appears, that the frigate stood closer into Cuxhaven than usual, to reconnoitre; when the batteries opened upon her, and wounded some of the crew. The Commander (Lord G. Stuart) being indignant at the circumstance, brought his ship to anchor in front of the batteries, with the determination of silencing them, which he accomplished. In the attempt, however, most of the shot fell in the town, destroyed a number of houses, and killed and wounded several of the inhabitants. We regret to state, that his Majesty's ship did not escape without injury—a Lieutenant and four seamen were killed, and 14 wounded.

TRIAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. WHITELOCKE.

(*Continued from p.* 392.)

THE *Hon. Major King* examined.—" I commanded the left wing of the 5th regiment at the attack of Buenos Ayres. In consequence of the instructions I received on the evening of the 4th, I formed the column at the appointed hour next morning, and advanced into the street pointed out to us. On entering the street, I ordered the front rank to charge, and, on our advance, the enemy abandoned four pieces of cannon, having spiked them, and shot the horses attached to them before leaving them. They retreated apparently from the left, and the column reached the river without further opposition. I then retired the column for about fifty paces, and looked around for some houses to occupy. A firing then commenced upon us, and I ordered my men to load. We then broke open a house upon our right, and displayed our colours upon the roof. During this time I heard a tremendous firing in the direction of the Plaza del Toros, and between nine and ten o'clock it entirely ceased. About twelve o'clock, some of my men reported that they saw the French flag flying upon a house to the right. I accordingly led my men out; but, as we advanced, we received so heavy a fire, that we were obliged to fall back, and broke open a house on our left, into which I put the wounded. We then advanced a second time, but sustained so heavy a loss, that we were obliged to retire into the house once more.

" I entered into the court-yard of the house, detached an officer with the wounded to where I had left the surgeon, and I also requested a reinforcement from Col. Davy. I was then joined by a few more men; at the same time I received a message from Brig.-Gen. Lumley, stating that I covered his right. The men still expressed a great deal of ardour, and I again determined to attack the house on which the French flag was displayed, and advanced; but found the offensive and defensive means of the enemy so much superior to mine, that notwithstanding my supposing, from the peculiar circumstance of the French flag flying over the house, it might be occupied by some officers of importance to the enemy, I was obliged again to retire to the court-yard of the house I had left. The enemy had two pieces of cannon at the upper end of the street, which they were prevented from working by our men. The tops of the houses were completely occupied by the enemy, and it was in their power to destroy our men with little danger to themselves.—We could only occasionally fire with any effect, when their heads were seen above the parapet; added to which, the difficulty of breaking open the doors was extremely great. Observing the attempt to get into the above-mentioned house was totally impracticable, and that the enemy might overcome me by superior numbers, I remained where I was. Having previously sent off the wounded, I retired to a street where I found a detachment of the 36th; shortly after, Captain Ridge, of the 5th, informed me that a body of the enemy were advancing from the upper end of the street. I formed the men, for the purpose of advancing to charge them. On approaching them, I observed an officer with a white handkerchief in his hand; I ordered the men to halt, and remain ready at their charge, and my front extended across the street. By this time the enemy were very close. I advanced to the officer, who had also halted his men. From him I understood he surrendered himself and party as prisoners of war. I desired them to lay down their arms, and seizing two or three of the firelocks, threw them to the ground. Observing the prisoners greatly exceeded us in numbers, and menacing my party, flourishing their swords and pistols, just at this moment one of them was presented at me, one of the 5th stepped forth, and made a thrust with his bayonet at the officer I was talking to. He started aside, and the bayonet did him no injury. Observing that he had not laid down his arms, I demanded his sword, which he immediately gave. At the same moment, the officer who carried the colours, informed the enemy had attempted to seize it. I immediately ordered the men to charge, and the enemy fled as fast as possible, leaving a few killed behind them. Nothing material occurred after this: we proceeded to break open the houses, according to orders; and when in the act of breaking one open, I received an order from Gen. Lumley to retire to the Plaza del Toros, which we did about three o'clock."

Lieut.-Col. Davy commanded the right wing of the 5th regiment, and detailed its operations until its junction with General Lumley,

Brig.-General Lumley examined.—" I led the right wing of the 36th regiment, forming part of my brigade, to the attack. My brigade consisted of the 36th and 88th regiments. About six o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July, these two regiments were formed, leaving their packs and great-coats in their cantonments under a guard, according to the orders previously received,

ed. The 88th were in two columns, with the head of each on the road down which it was to proceed, and the 36th in one column, in readiness to move in the direction which I intended to lead them, until I could ascertain the two nearest parallel roads to these down which the 88th had marched; having given orders to Lieut.-Col. Duff and Major Vandeleur, commanding the two columns, to move slowly, but not to advance beyond the outposts until the signal guns were fired, and then to push rapidly on, and penetrate, if possible, to the river, or to post themselves as far in advance as they were able, taking possession of any church or large house or houses, which they might be best able to maintain and defend. Accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Stewart, Deputy-Adjutant General on Gen. Craufurd's expedition, and Captain Watson of the Artillery, who had served at the capture of Monte Video, but was on the establishment at the Cape, (both of whom, being at that time unemployed, had volunteered their services with me on landing, and for whose zealous assistance, together with that of Brigade-Major Roche, I shall ever feel myself highly obliged,) I proceeded in an oblique direction with the 88th regiment, until I again came upon a road which appeared to me to lead directly to the town. I soon after detached the left wing of the 36th, under the command of Capt. Cross, to proceed still farther to the left, and to move in a parallel direction with the right wing, on the first road he could, with the same orders I had given to Lieut.-Col. Duff and Major Vandeleur.

"About this time, to the best of my recollection, the signal guns fired, and the day began to dawn. I can now only speak with accuracy of the movements of the right wing of the 36th, under Col. Brown, with which I was just placed. I then proceeded as fast as the broken state of the road and street would permit. Soon after our entering the street, a partial firing of musketry commenced upon us in various directions, but we penetrated to the last cross street adjoining to the river. The pick-axes which had been delivered to the columns were useless in breaking open the strong massy doors and windows, which, I believe, are the same throughout the town; but, by the united efforts of the soldiers, we at length forced open some few houses between the two streets parallel and nearest to the river, and one large and high house between the last street and the beach, upon which I directed the 36th regiment to be planted, as a signal and encouragement to the other columns of the brigade, and also to such other parts of the army as might be enabled to observe it. The cross street in the rear of my position was now enfiladed by two guns from the entrance of the square. The street next adjoining to the beach was in like manner enfiladed by two guns from that part of the square immediately under the fort itself. The fire of some of these guns was generally directed with great precision and effect against the large house above-mentioned. A constant and heavy fire of musketry was also poured upon us in every direction, almost without our being able to perceive those who fired upon us, so completely were they hid by the parapets of the houses. We were thus situated for some time, at length, six men of the 88th regiment, together with some grenadiers of the 36th, who had advanced and occupied an intermediate house, but had been driven back, making their way over the tops of some of the houses, reported that almost the whole of the 88th regiment were prisoners. This was soon confirmed to me by Colonel Eglio, with a flag of truce, who assured me that above one thousand of our men were already prisoners, and proposing to me to surrender. This I peremptorily refused. Almost immediately afterwards, it was reported to me that two guns were advancing along the beach, for the purpose of attacking us in front.

"Having about this period expressed my anxiety to ascertain the situation of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who I supposed was on my left—Captain Watson offered to endeavour to find him, and to report his situation to me.—All opposition to the enemy having now ceased on the part of the 88th regiment, the enemy's fire, with both artillery and musketry, was wholly directed against the 36th. An attempt was now made to bring two guns into the very street down which I had marched; and at the end of which I then was. These, altho' at some distance, would have completely enfiladed my position in the rear, in the same manner as the two guns on the beach were intended to do in front. About the period I had ordered up the left wing of the 88th regiment to my support, and nearly at the same time, Major King, of the 5th, by some chance appeared, with the left wing of that regiment, in my rear, at the further end of the street, and at the very point where the enemy had assembled in great numbers, conducting the two guns before-mentioned. To these he opposed a most gallant resistance, possessing himself of their guns for a short time; although the necessity of self-defence had obliged us to commence firing long before this period, yet the contest was then very unequal, from the numerous artillery and musketry opposed to us in every direction.

"I now sent to Lieut.-Col. Davy of the 5th

8th, to recommend his advancing to our support with the left wing of his regiment. Two Spanish officers had again come out to propose a surrender, but as their manner was rude and uncourteous, I recommended to them to retire without delay. Colonel Eglio soon afterwards again came towards me, with an authority from Liniers to require an unconditional surrender within a quarter of an hour. I was again equally peremptory in my refusal. At the time of these discussions a total cessation of firing had, to all appearance, taken place in all other parts of the town, from which I concluded that the troops under Gen. Crauford were either prisoners, or had been obliged to retire. Numbers of the enemy, during these conferences, either intoxicated with liquor, or with their success, had rushed forward, under the idea of taking prisoners and disarming our men, but their temerity proved fatal to many of them—the guns too, on the beach, had been much advanced, and were covered by about 700 of the enemy. The gallant Lieut.-Col. Burn having been informed of this, and stating to me, that whatever our future operations might be, these guns would soon be a serious annoyance, of which I was but too well aware—he having obtained my permission, then pushed on at the head of some of the grenadiers, as well as some small detachments of the battalion companies, in all not much exceeding fifty men; drove the enemy before him under the walls of the fort, spiked the guns, and sought shelter under a low house and garden hedge, from the heavy fire which was then opened upon them from the fort.

"I had now received intelligence, by a pencilled note from Capt. Watson, that Sir Samuel Auchmuty was in possession of the Plaza del Toros, and that he recommended my retiring along the beach, and joining him at Retiro. I wrote an answer on the same note—"I am still in possession of my post; cannot Sir Samuel support me?"—This note never reached its destination: It was now near two o'clock. We had been engaged in this unequal contest for about six hours, our numbers much reduced, men and officers falling fast, forbid in the first instance by our instructions to proceed against the fort and square; all the ammunition being expended, and aware that I must be ere long completely surrounded or overpowered by numbers, I deemed it most advisable, for the good of the service, instead of a longer fruitless resistance, to fall back, and reinforce Sir Samuel Auchmuty, with the remains of the 5th and 36th regiments then with me.

"I accordingly retired along the beach, still exposed to a heavy fire of grape and round shot from the fort, and with some additional loss, between two and three o'clock, I joined, and put myself under the orders of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, with the two regiments above-mentioned. The conduct of the troops under my command was above all praise, but I think it but justice to them here to state, that visible as it must have been to the eye of every common observer, very early in the day, that we had no prospect of success, not a murmur was to be heard, not even an appearance of a wish to retreat—the behaviour of both men and officers evinced that degree of cool determination, steady, patient perseverance, and prompt obedience to orders, which are the real criterions of true bravery and discipline. The remainder of the day was occupied in using every exertion to strengthen our post."

In his cross-examination, he said the troops were equal to further operations against the town after the 5th, but not on that day. He thought the force sent against Buenos Ayres was sufficient for its reduction.

Lieut.-Col. Duff examined.—"I commanded the right wing of the 88th regiment on the morning of the attack. Upon getting under arms, I felt my force so weak, that I was convinced I would not be able to accomplish the object with which I was charged. I sent to head-quarters, and requested to have two of my companies out of the three that were there: these two companies joined us just as I was marching off; when, to my utter astonishment, I perceived they had no flints in their arms. I asked Major Iremonger, who commanded them, to give me some reason for their appearing in this manner? He answered that Gen. Gower had directed him to take the flints out. I immediately ordered Major Iremonger to get flints from the other companies, if they could spare them; but I am sorry to say the whole did not get flints. Major Vandeleur, who commanded the left wing, reported to me that two men actually fell in the street, in the act of putting in their flints, after we advanced to the attack. I had so bad an opinion of the attack in my own mind, that I left my colours at head quarters, fearing that they might be taken. According to the spirit of the order of attack which I received, I divided my battalion into two wings, each wing consisting of about 225 rank and file. I directed Major Vandeleur to lead his wing to the spot Gen. Lumley ordered me, and to penetrate as near the principal defences of the enemy as he could. I then led my own wing to a church I was ordered to take possession of by Gen. Lumley. I met with no opposition or firing until I entered

tered the gateway, when the enemy commenced a tremendous fire of musketry from the opposite houses. Having lost nearly 30 men in the gateway, and finding it impracticable to break open the church-doors with the implements that were given me, I deemed it prudent to leave the situation, and penetrate the city further, in hopes of gaining a more advantageous position. On leaving the church, we were assailed with continual firing, and I penetrated the city until I conceived I was near the citadel. Finding that I lost so many men in the streets—four grenadier officers being wounded near me; the Major, Adjutant, and Assistant-Surgeon killed, and having lost, in killed and wounded, from 80 to 100 rank and file, I defiled to the left, and took possession of three houses. I formed my men on the tops of two of them, agreeably to the spirit of my orders. After having maintained this position about four hours, finding that I lost a great number of men, even here two of my officers being wounded—the enemy facing me in all directions, and hearing no fire on my left, I actually concluded that the left must have retreated, as I received no support. After sending for the officers, and taking their opinions upon the subject, I deemed it prudent to accept the enemy's terms to surrender, on the proviso that they treated my men and officers as they ought to do,

"On being marched prisoners to the citadel, I rejoiced to find that I had saved my men's lives, as I found I was surrounded on all sides by at least three or four thousand armed men. On entering the citadel, I found that Major Vandeleur had been compelled to surrender about half an hour before me: as far as my recollection carries me, out of this small detachment, for it could not be called a regiment, I lost about 220 killed and wounded, and seven officers.

Major Vandeleur examined.—After stating his instructions, he proceeded: "After explaining to the officers and men, as well as I could, the object of attack, we advanced into the town upon hearing the signal guns. We soon perceived two of the enemy's videttes, who retired upon our approach, looking to the tops of the houses on each side, as if giving directions. I ordered the column to advance in double quick time. We were instantly assailed with a most tremendous fire of musketry, grenades, stink-pots, and other combustibles, which scorched the men most dreadfully. We pushed on, however, and when we arrived within sight of the last square, we found a breastwork, formed of bags of earth, built directly across the street, which we had some difficulty in ascending, from being covered with raw hides. On gaining the top of this, we descended into a ditch six feet deep by 12 wide: I hurried my men on as fast as I could, and, on getting out of the ditch, I found that the street terminated in a small slope, leading down to the river side, and that we were in front of the western side of the city, from which the enemy commenced a very heavy fire upon us. With the assistance of some men with the butt-end of their fire-locks, we forced a large door of a corner house, which led into a small yard or square, being a house with four wings. I directed the house on the opposite side also to be broken open, being insensibly drawn there by the fire. I directed the men to shelter themselves as well as they could, and, as an inducement, I held out to them that they would be supported. I posted men on the roof of the first house we occupied; but as I found it impossible to remain here, from the fire of the enemy being so great, I ordered the men to ascend the parapet next them, in order to get upon the next house, which was occupied by the enemy, who lay concealed behind the wall, and every man that attempted to get over to them was either shot or knocked down. Our men still occupied the opposite house also, but both parties were much exposed to the enemy's fire, from the surrounding houses being higher than ours, and we maintained our positions until about a quarter after 11 o'clock, when I consulted with my officers what could be done. There seemed to be no appearance of support, and we heard no firing in the direction of the Plaza; a great number of men and officers lay around us wounded, and we agreed, that, without a breach of humanity, we could not hold out longer; on which we held out a white handkerchief, and immediately a Spanish officer jumped up from behind a wall. Capt. Carrol, who interpreted, informed him that we surrendered upon terms. He immediately asked upon what terms? I replied, we only required quarter, and the care of the wounded. He immediately put his hand to his breast, and replied that they were Spaniards, and always treated their prisoners with humanity; on which terms I yielded, and gave him my sword. He then gave a shout, and an immense number of the enemy came over the walls, and received the arms of the men; after which they conducted the officers to the citadel, and the men to separate prisons."

Brigadier-General Craufurd was next called, and continued his narrative as follows:—"In the written disposition I received for the attack of the town, it was directed that my brigade should enter it on our right in the centre, in two columns, the left column to consist of five companies

of

of the light battalion, and six of the 95th, making about 600 men, and the right column of four of each of these, making about 540; the left column to receive its orders from Col. Pack, and the right from myself. We were directed to penetrate, if possible, quite down to the river, and there to occupy any of the light houses as near as possible to the centre of the town or market-place. The brigade being formed early in the morning on the two roads which had been pointed out, advanced upon the signal guns being fired: as we entered the town, the left column, under Col. Pack, was of course the nearest to the north-east of the enemy's position, and came first into action. I passed with the right column right thro' the town, and arrived with the head of it at the beach, without meeting any attack, except from small parties of the enemy posted on the house-tops or the streets, who occasionally fired upon us as we passed, but without much effect. I saw that the fort was at the distance of 450 yards, and as, in the position in which I then was, I could not fulfil the object of the disposition given me, I determined to advance to the fort. I knew the 45th regiment was directed to enter the two streets immediately on my right. I supposed, therefore, that this regiment was at that time on my right, and I sent Brigade-Major Campbell to order Col. Guard to advance with the 45th by the street, in the same direction parallel to the beach, and informing Lieut. Col. Pack at the same time, who had already made a very vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the enemy's principal position. From what Col. Pack had seen, and his general knowledge of the town, he was induced to urge me to go to the Residentia, which is on the extremity of the south side of the town. This was between seven and eight in the morning, and although I had the greatest dependence on Col. Pack as an officer, yet I did not think I should have been justified in retreating at this early hour to the Residentia, which I might certainly have effected without any loss or difficulty.—This conversation passed close to the convent of St Domingo, which was one of the posts I had always considered I was to occupy. I therefore resolved to take this position in the mean time, hoping that I might receive some support or co-operation to enable me to advance still further, and in this opinion I was confirmed by that of the truly brave Major Trotter. (Here Gen. Craufurd shed tears.) Little thought I, when I thus, to the best of my judgment, obeyed the orders I received, that no effort of any sort would be made to communicate with me. I had been directed to take certain posts, and there to wait for further orders, and this was one of them. Almost immediately after we took possession of this building, which was very close to the enemy's main position, a considerable fire was directed from the surrounding houses against all those parts of it from which we could annoy the enemy; and the roof of it not being flat, it was not so advantageous as the buildings in that town were in general. It was about 12 o'clock, and I had no reason to suppose that any considerable disaster had befallen any part of our army; and when about this time a Spanish officer, with a flag of truce, approached the convent, I flattered myself that the other columns having established themselves as near to the enemy's principal position as I was, Gen. Liniers was forced to capitulate. When he came into the porch of the convent, he informed me that the 88th regiment, and some other corps which he did not name, were prisoners, that all our attacks had failed, and that he was charged by Gen. Liniers to summon me to surrender:—this I peremptorily refused, and the officer went away.

"The communication I have just related, as well as the consideration that I had been above four hours in this post, without any person from our troops coming near me, made me think it was a situation which it was not adviseable to remain in, and I determined to take the first favourable opportunity of extricating myself from it, conceiving the best opportunity would be when the enemy should approach in large numbers in the streets, as, by mixing with them, we might, by that means, render less effectual the fire from the surrounding houses, which were by this time completely occupied. Between twelve and one o'clock, a considerable column came into the street on the west side of the convent, apparently with an intention of taking our three-pounder standing in the street. I immediately ordered the rifle corps to come down from the upper part of the building, and likewise to take down the colours of the 71st regiment, which, being found in the church, we had hoisted; and whilst I was preparing for evacuating the post, the enemy, on the point of seizing the guns, were attacked with great bravery by the grenadiers of the 45th regiment, under Col. Guard, which had joined me at the convent, together with a small party of light infantry, under Major Trotter. The enemy in the street gave way, but the fire from the houses was such, that about 40 of the 45th (grenadiers) were killed or wounded in three or four minutes. Major Trotter was killed. I ordered the remainder (seeing it was impossible to do any thing) to retreat into the convent, which we continued to defend until half

past three o'clock. After the attempt to evacuate it, which I have just described, I was fully convinced that we were unable to extricate ourselves by our own exertions; and as not long after it appeared that the firing had ceased in all other parts, and nobody came near us, I concluded, of course, that the attack had generally failed.

About this time I assembled Lieut.-Col. Pack, Lieut.-Col. Guard, and Major M'Leod, who commanded the detachment of the rifle corps. I told them, that in my opinion a retreat was utterly impossible; that it was completely in the enemy's power to annihilate the remainder of the brigade, we being then in the very heart of the town, out of which it was clear to me that all the rest of the army had been obliged to retreat;—in these circumstances, having waited about eight hours in a post which I was ordered to occupy, in expectation of those orders I had been taught to expect, I did not think that the sacrifice of those who remained was necessary either for the honour of his Majesty's arms, or could be of any advantage; but I added, that although I should feel myself justified in acting upon my own opinion, yet I should do nothing with a view to putting an end to the action, unless I had the entire concurrence and sanction of my Field-Officers, they being the only ones in the convent acting as such. After mature deliberation, Lieut.-Col. Pack and Lieut.-Col. Guard did positively and unequivocally give it as their opinion, in concurrence with mine, that our station fully justified me, and made it advisable that I should hold out a flag of truce, and put an end to the action on the best terms we could obtain. Lieut.-Col. Holland, who was on the staff, and was present at this conversation, was not consulted, because he was my brother-in-law, and I thought it would be improper. Major M'Leod appeared to hesitate, from which I thought he was of opinion we could extricate ourselves. I then said to him—If you think we can get out of this place, although I do not, I will at this moment place myself with you at the head of the column, and let us be the first to lead it out. Major M'Leod did not accept the proposal, but concurred in opinion with the other Field-Officers.

A flag of truce was then held out, but as the enemy had in the course of the day several times approached with flags of truce merely for the purpose of enticing us out, and then fired upon us, our people after this naturally fired upon their flags of truce, so that it was a long time before they took any notice of it. At length an officer came, with whom I had a conversation in presence of Colonel Pack and Lieut.-Col. Guard, and, finding that no other terms could be obtained, I thought it advisable to surrender the brigade as prisoners of war. The number, I think, surrendered was 600 rank and file. My division, on entering the town, consisted of about 540, Col. Guard brought with him about 100, and Colonel Pack's division was about 70. The number of killed and wounded I cannot exactly state, but we left nearly 100 wounded on the floor of the convent. On the afternoon of the 6th, Major-Gen. Gower came into Gen. Liniers' house, where I then was. He came into the room where we were dining with Gen. Liniers, and in which I had no opportunity of saying any thing but what was heard all round the table, and I said nothing of matters of confidence. He afterwards went with General Liniers into his own apartment; and, before they entered upon business, I thought it my duty to take Gen. Gower aside, and tell him, that from what I observed, I was quite convinced, that if the army attacked again in the same way as they had done on the 5th, they would be completely defeated. Not another word passed between us until some hours after this, when Gen. Gower sent to me to come into Gen. Liniers' room; and, when I came there, the articles of the convention drawn up were on the table, and persons were employed in copying them. I state this, to show that not a single word had previously passed about the prisoners. Gen. Gower told me that General Liniers was receiving various reports of great cruelties committed by our soldiers, which kept the people in a state of great irritation, and which might produce serious consequences to the prisoners in their power; to which I replied, that I believed, and do now believe, that so long as such irritation was kept up by those reports, there was reason to apprehend that the prisoners were not safe. Gen. Gower wrote an order, and asked me if I would accompany Gen. Eglio to the Residentia, in order to deliver it to the officer commanding there, which I did.

On his cross-examination he said, he was perfectly convinced, that if a part of Gen. Whitelocke's body-guard, or of the reserve under Col. Mahon, had marched round by the Residentia, (which they could have done without any difficulty,) they might have extricated his brigade. No point of retreat was ever mentioned during the 5th, nor did he know where to find General Whitelocke. The force sent against Buenos Ayres was perfectly sufficient for the accomplishment of its object. There was no foundation for the reports of cruelties committed by the British soldiers. There were murders, but they were committed by

by the banditti attached to the Spanish army.

Lieut.-Col. Pack, 71st regiment, examined.—" I commanded the left wing of the light brigade on the morning of the attack, consisting of 600, as nearly as possible. I proceeded to Buenos Ayres by the road pointed out in orders. The first remarkable thing that attracted my notice was the extraordinary stillness of the town, interrupted only by a few random shots, fired at the column from a distance. Some intelligent men of the advance observed the sound of horses in some of the houses, as we passed, and prudence would have dictated to me to have examined them separately as I went along, but I feared such an operation would militate against the orders I had received, and I thought it right to press forward. I did so without further opposition, except from a few shots fired from guns placed in the avenues leading to the great square, and came within full view of the river Plata. I here halted the head of the column, to allow it to close up, and hearing a firing on my left, and seeing nothing, nor any post to occupy in my front or to the right, I conferred with Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, who agreed with me in the propriety of taking ground on the left, and commencing the attack, supposing the enemy to be there. The lamps were just expiring, and some of them seemed disposed as if to assist the besieged, in case of a night attack, and circumstances generally denoted a certain state of preparation and intended resistance. I directed Lieut.-Col. Cadogan to lead the rear attack, and advance in a street parallel to mine. I was always under apprehension that we were unprovided with means equal to overcome the defences of the place, and I was soon convinced I had entered upon a contest the most unequal perhaps that was ever fought; for I had scarcely approached under the St Franciscan church, when I lost, by the fire of an enemy almost invisible, and certainly unassailable, the officers and almost the whole of the men composing my first division, and who were volunteers from the different companies, besides the officer and nearly half of the next company, and the same proportion of the others composing my division. Finding it impossible to penetrate to the object of attack, which I conceived to be the square and fort, or gain any advantageous position in the neighbourhood, I thought it right to desist, and inquire the success of the division which had gone by the approach on my left. With this intent, I withdrew the remains of mine to the cross street from which we had advanced, and, which, in a great degree protected us from the fire of the enemy. I had scarcely done so, when I learned the failure of my other column also; and going up the other street, I found the men retiring, and met Col. Cadogan in a little time. He was excessively distressed, and emphatically assured me, that he and all his men had done their duty, but had not the means of succeeding. The gun which was attached to our column accompanied him, and every man and horse had been killed or wounded at it, and the gun was lost. I could readily believe Col. Cadogan's statement, and directed his men to form on the line with mine. I went myself to reconnoitre the bottom of the buildings forming the square in which the Jesuits' College is situated; but although well acquainted with them, I found it impossible to get any entrance there. On my return to Col. Cadogan, I intimated my intention of proceeding to the Residentia. Some of his men had forced open two houses, but I conceived them of no consequence, except as affording shelter to the wounded men. Col. Cadogan, however, deprecated the idea of giving up the ground we had gained with so much loss; and as Gen. Craufurd was momentarily expected up, I allowed him to remain with the troops in his present position. On crossing to fall in with Gen. Craufurd, I met Col. Guard with the division of the 45th, and learned from him that the Residentia was in our possession. Almost immediately after, the head of Gen. Craufurd's column appeared at the head of the narrow street leading to the back of the St Domingo church.

" I had often mentioned to Gen. Craufurd the advantages of the position about the Residentia, and after relating to him the misfortunes of the morning, and stating the impracticability of overcoming the defences of the enemy, provided as they were, I strongly pressed upon him the propriety of our taking post at the Residentia. Gen. Craufurd hesitated, and I saw an apparent reluctance in him and Major Trotter to retire. He asked me if this was not the St Domingo church? I answered, Yes, but I did not think it was an advantageous position to take. He remarked, that it was in strict conformity to his orders to do so; and I reluctantly assented to it. General Craufurd asked me if Col. Cadogan did not cover us? which I told him he could, if he was able to retain it. On entering the church, which we were enabled to do with the three-pounder which Gen. Craufurd had, some parts of it were found to overlook the houses more than I confess I thought they would. The colours of the 71st regiment were found there, and I was overjoyed that we had entered it, satisfying myself that though I might have acted con-

contrary, that Gen. Craufurd, as an officer, had acted right. Under these circumstances, Col. Cadogan was allowed to remain in the position he had, and the remainder of my column near the convent were brought in. It was my intention to have gone to Col. Cadogan, but Gen. Craufurd insisted on my going in where the surgeon was, as I was wounded. Things were at this time pretty quiet, and we rested in confident hopes that a favourable opportunity would soon occur of renewing the action, or of advancing to the Franciscan church, which was a little in our front, and a very desirable object to gain. Between eleven and twelve, as nearly as I recollect, it was reported, with other favourable circumstances, that the colours of the fort had been hauled down; and no one doubted that the flag of truce, which soon appeared, was to surrender, instead of summoning us to do so. Availing themselves of the flag of truce, the enemy had advanced their approaches; and after Gen. Craufurd had dismissed the officer, they attempted to press forward upon our gun; but this I was not aware of, until the bustle of Col. Guard's going out and returning with his detachment attracted my notice, when I heard of the severe loss he had sustained.

"General Craufurd came in shortly after; his eyes now seemed to be open to the situation we were in, and to doubt that things were so favourable as we had hoped; and so satisfied was I that he would then have thought of retiring, that I directed Major Macleod to take care that our colours were confided to some trusty man. One of them had been placed on the top of the convent, and the direction I had mentioned must account for its being then taken down, although the intention of retiring was not acted upon for the moment. Gen. Craufurd seemed now to think more decidedly of the propriety of retiring. He asked me if I should be able to accompany him, and seemed still to entertain doubts of being warranted in evacuating his post. It really appeared to me a subject of so much delicacy, that it was impossible to press it; and thus a hope of receiving orders, and his sense of duty, appeared to me to lead Gen. Craufurd to postpone the retreat until that moment, when it became a matter of consideration whether or not to communicate with the enemy. This I think was between two and three. He seemed to think then that a retreat was impracticable, and certainly I thought myself it must have been attended with a very severe loss. In a very little time afterwards General Craufurd assembled the Field-Officers, and gave his opinion decidedly to the effect I have mentioned, and, on his doing so directly to myself, I said, that in that case I thought a question arose, as to what effect our conduct would have on the general operations of the army, and whether we were not placed in that critical situation, as to make it absolutely necessary for us to sacrifice ourselves? Neither Gen. Craufurd nor those present seemed to think there could be any such necessity, and I assented to the judgment of Gen. Craufurd, an officer whom, though unfortunate, I must ever respect and admire: and I think it a duty I owe him and myself to state distinctly, that I consider myself, in giving that assent, as having sanctioned all that afterwards passed. I do not think, however convinced he might be of the propriety of what he was about to do, he would have acted so, without consulting those whom he did. Gen. Craufurd seemed perfectly ready to sacrifice his own life, but thought he was called upon to save those under him. When this discussion took place, I certainly thought that, if we were obliged to surrender, we might have had better terms; and when eventually General Craufurd went out with the Spanish officer, I was not present, nor aware that the circumstances at the moment led him to make the capitulation he did. At the same time, by mentioning this, I do not mean to insinuate that I either would or could then withdraw the sanction I had given to General Craufurd."

On his cross-examination, he declared, that he never approved of the plan of attack, and that the army was without the means of succeeding in it, being without artillery, scaling ladders, petards, and proper implements for forcing open houses. And to Gen. Craufurd he opened his mind, deprecating the dreadful loss they would suffer by such an ill-advised plan.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Proceedings of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ON Thursday, May 19. the Rt. Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, walked from the Highland Society's Hall, formerly the King's Arms tavern, to the High Church, in the usual state, the Inverness shire militia lining the street. His Grace was attended by the Earls of Hopetoun and Haddington, Lord Montague, the Barons of Exchequer in their robes, Adm. Vashon, &c. The Rev. Dr Shirreffs, of Aberdeen, the last Moderator, preached an excellent discourse from Colossians, chap. i. ver. 28.—"Whom we preach; warning every man, and teaching every man, in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus."

After divine service, his Grace the Commissioner went to the Assembly Room, when the Members proceeded to chuse a Moderator. The Rev. Dr Andrew Grant, of Kilmarnock, was unanimously elected. His Majesty's commission, a letter, and also the warrant for 1000l. to be employed in Propagating the Christian Religion in the Highlands of Scotland, were read.—After which his Grace the Commissioner opened the Assembly with a very elegant speech from the Throne, to which the Moderator made a suitable reply.

A letter was read from Professor David Ritchie, joint sub-clerk, resigning that office. The resignation was accepted, and the thanks of the Assembly were given to Professor Ritchie, for the attention and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of it.

A committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's letter, and also an address on the present situation of public affairs.

Friday the following Gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commissioner, viz. the Rev. Mr Haldane, Drummelzier, on Sunday the 22d in the forenoon; Rev. Mr Stirling, Craigie, afternoon.—Rev. Mr Lawrie, Newburn, on Sunday the 29th, in the forenoon; Rev. Mr Esdaile, Montrose, afternoon.

Saturday the Assembly agreed to an answer to his Majesty's letter; and also an address on the present situation of public affairs; and his Grace the Commissioner, at the request of the Assembly, transmitted them to London.

Monday May 23. the Assembly continued the Committee on the Psalmody.

Tuesday the Assembly had no business of a public nature before them.

Wednesday there was transmitted from the Committee of bills, a petition from John Fraser and others, for a new Gaelic and English chapel of ease within the bounds of the city of Edinburgh; which being read, and parties heard, the Assembly unanimously agreed to remit the petition to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, that they may proceed therein according to the regulations prescribed by the act of Assembly 1798. And, in respect of the particular circumstances of the case, they allow the Presbytery to report the whole circumstances of the case to the Commission in August or November, who are thereby authorised to receive the same, and to give directions therein according to the rules of the Church.

Thursday the Assembly took into consideration an overture respecting the ordination of persons to Chapels of Ease and Missions within the bounds of the Church. The Assembly, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the object of the overture, and convinced that the Presbyteries will, upon all occasions, exercise the powers with which they are invested, in guarding against the evils which are necessarily connected with what has been called *ministerium vagum*, judge it sufficient to recommend to the Presbyteries to be vigilant, when they set apart persons to the office of the Ministry, in observing the standing laws of the Church.

Friday the Assembly heard the report of the Committee upon the legal provisions to Ministers, &c. which was produced by Dr Grieve, their Moderator, together with the report of the Com-

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missioners sent by them to London to watch the progress of a bill proposed to be introduced into Parliament, for defining and regulating the powers of the Commission of Teinds, in augmenting and mortifying the stipends of the Clergy of Scotland, and the heads of the said bill. The Assembly unanimously approved of the report of the Committee, and referred it, with the report of the Commissioners, and the heads of the proposed bill, to a Committee, with instructions to attend to the progress of the said bill; and to communicate with the Lord Advocate of Scotland and his Majesty's Ministers, for the purpose of obtaining some legislative measure for fixing the method of striking the fiars of grain and meal; for furnishing the means of augmenting the stipends, where the whole teinds do not afford a competent provision; and likewise for putting Ministers in possession of grass-glebes, or of a suitable compensation for the same; and the Assembly agreed, that the expence which the Commissioners had sustained should be defrayed out of the funds of the Church.

Monday May 30. the Assembly proceeded to the consideration of the overture respecting the augmentation of Stipends, &c. and the overture respecting the striking of the Fiars; they unanimously agreed to remit these overtures to the Committee appointed on Friday, upon the provision to be made for the Ministers of the Church; and enjoined the Committee to take every step they judge proper, in order to attain the important objects of the overtures.

The Assembly was then dissolved in the usual form, by an elegant speech from the throne, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator. The Assembly have had very little business this year; and what is very singular, not a single case came before them. The next Assembly meets on the 18th May 1809.

The following are copies of the Addresses of the General Assembly to his Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

The gracious letter with which your Majesty hath been pleased to honour this meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, hath been received with equal respect and gratitude.

The renewed appointment of Francis Lord Napier to be your Majesty's High Commissioner in this Assembly, is in the highest degree acceptable to the Church of Scotland. We regard it as a proof of your Majesty's care and attention to the general interests of religion, and more particularly of your gracious attachment and regard to our national church, that your royal person is represented among us by one whom we so highly and so justly value.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of the trust committed to us of instructing so considerable a portion of your Majesty's subjects in the great and awful truths of religion, and in those unerring rules of morality, of which the foundation is sought in vain in mere speculative reasoning, or in the unsatisfying hypotheses of philosophy.

It is our anxious wish and hope that those doctrines which have so long flourished in our church, may still be preserved in their original purity. And we are most sincerely grateful for the paternal solicitude with which your Majesty calls forth our zeal in their defence, at a time when we are menaced by so gigantic a power, and nearly surrounded by the instruments of his unprincipled devastation. It shall be our earnest study that the loyal endeavours and persevering efforts of your Majesty's subjects may never be wanting in the cause of virtue and morality, that religion and honour may still be respected in our land. And we trust in the infinite mercy of God, that however ill we have deserved of that Almighty Power, by whose command alone empires rise or fall, he will not rigorously visit the sins of his people, nor send forth the avenging angel to destroy.

We shall endeavour to guard with the most vigilant care against every irregularity or abuse which time, accident, or the attempts of evil designing persons, may have a tendency to introduce into our Church Government. And we entreat your Majesty to believe, that every exhortation which it is in our power to employ, shall be used in preparing the people under our charge for the many hardships which they may be called to endure in the arduous contest in which we are at present involved.

We have received with respectful gratitude, and shall endeavour faithfully

and

and zealously to employ your Majesty's royal donation of one thousand pounds for propagating the knowledge of the gospel in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

We entreat your Majesty to be at all times assured of our affectionate attachment to your person and Government. And that Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty and prosper your Councils; that he may bless abundantly our gracious Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of your illustrious house; that he may long continue to us the inestimable benefits which we enjoy under your Majesty's reign; and that he may bestow upon you hereafter a crown of glory, are the prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

ANDREW GRANT, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 21. 1808.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, embrace the earliest opportunity of approaching your throne at this interesting juncture, to express our sincere and inviolable attachment to your Royal Person and Government.

We join most cordially with our fellow subjects in every affectionate testimony of loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, and of zeal for the honour and happiness of our country.

As servants of the God of Peace, we deplore the continuance of war and its attendant miseries. We behold with astonishment and concern the alarming progress of the arms of France on the continent of Europe; and while we see our implacable enemy overturning the thrones of Princes, and trampling upon the rights of nations, we are sensible of the danger to which our dearer interests as a nation are exposed; but we derive much encouragement from reflecting that the vigilance, wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's Councils have hitherto, by the blessing of Heaven, frustrated the hostile designs of the unnatural combination formed against us; and we trust that your Majesty, supported by the wise and generous patriotism of your faithful subjects, will be enabled under God to bring this arduous contest to an issue successful and glorious for Britain.

We regard it as our immediate duty, in such a time of national exertion, to be indefatigably diligent in the functions of our sacred office, that we may lead those intrusted to our care to a due consideration of the awful judgments which are in the earth, impress them with a deep sense of their manifold transgressions, and incite them to such a reformation in their hearts and lives, as may, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, avert from our country the calamities which our iniquities justly deserve.

That the God of battles may crown with victory your Majesty's fleets and armies; that the present war may speedily terminate in an honourable and lasting peace; and that your Majesty may long reign the beloved Sovereign of a free and happy people, are the sincere and earnest prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

ANDREW GRANT, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 21. 1808.

A meeting was held at Edinburgh on the 27th May, of those clergymen whose stipends are small, and teinds exhausted, to consider what measures they should adopt to obtain relief. A great number of their livings have not been augmented for more than 100 years. Some of them are little more than 30l. a-year, and a list was in their hand, of above 80 parishes under 100l. The hardship of this case is so obvious, that there is little reason to doubt that Government will grant some relief as soon as a proper representation is made. It is intended to apply, as soon as a complete list of the parishes where the teinds are exhausted can be obtained; and we learn that the General Assembly has entered into these views.

CIVIL

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has been pleased to create the Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, a Knight and Governor of the order of Gustavus Vasa, as a testimony of his respect for his Lordship's exertions in favour of the Swedish nation.

His Majesty has appointed Earl Camden Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent.

His Majesty has appointed John Bailey, Esq. Serjeant at Law, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in room of Sir Soulden Laurence, removed to the Court of Common Pleas, and has also conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

Rear Admiral William Domett is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Lord Gambier, who is appointed to command the Channel Fleet, in room of Lord Gardner, resigned.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, vice Lord Lake, deceast.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on James Gambier, Esq. Consul General to the Portuguese Court at Brazil.

Downing-Street, May 27.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Montgomerie, Esq. Brigadier-General in his Majesty's army, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Dominica.

Major-General J. R. Mackenzie is elected Member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire, in the room of the Right Hon. William Dundas, resigned.

William Freemantle, Esq. is elected Member of Parliament for the northern district of boroughs, in room of Maj.-Gen. Mackenzie, now Member for Sutherland.

Joshua Jonathan Smith, and Stephen Claudius Hunter, Esqrs. aldermen, have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

Mr William Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, is appointed one of the Depute Clerks of Session, in the room of Mr Alexander Stevenson, deceased.

Mr James Sibbald is appointed one of the Extractors in the office of John Pringle and Colin Mackenzie, Esqrs. Register Office, in place of Mr James Spence, deceased.

Mr Gavin Gibb, minister of Strathblane, is elected Dean of Faculties in the University of Glasgow.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed Dr David Ritchie, minister of St Andrew's Church, to be professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, in room of Dr Finlayson, deceast.

The Town Council have also presented the Rev. Dr William Ritchie of Glasgow, to the High Church of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Dr Finlayson.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. By special license, at Downes, the seat of James Buller, Esq. M. P. Vice-Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth, Bart. to Miss Buller, daughter of the late Dr Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

May 19. At Aberdeen, Adam Cumine, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of K. W. Burnett, Esq. of Monboddo.

19. At London, Lord Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Miss Harriet Bouverie, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr John Mitchell, merchant, Glasgow, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Adam Dawson, Esq. Bonnytown.

23. At Dunoon, Mr Daniel Gillespie, late of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss Jane Lamont.

26. At Cherry Bank, Mr Alexander Gray, merchant in Leith, to Miss Ann Anderson.

28. By special license, at the Duke of Atholl's house, Portman Square, London, by the Hon. and Rev. Mr Cathcart, Capt. Murray, of the 15th Light Dragoons, only son of Sir John MacGregor Murray, of Lanrick, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

30. At Kirkcudbright, James Niven, Esq. writer, to Mrs Pince.

—. Alexander Harper, Esq. wine-merchant in London, to Miss Story, daughter of John Story, Esq. of Antigua.

June 1. At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Hardy Moncrieff, minister of Annan, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr James Gibson, surgeon in Edinburgh.

1. At ditto, James Home Rigg, Esq. of Downfield and Morton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Melvill, of Cairnie.

1. At ditto, Mr James Robertson, solicitor at law, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr John Tennent, printer in Edinburgh.

1. At Greenock, Thomas D. Douglas, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Rosina, third daughter of the late James Hunter, Esq. Greenock.

3. At Dalkeith, Mr James Gray, merchant, Inverness, to Jean, only daughter of the late Mr Wilson, merchant, Dalkeith.

3. At London, the Hon. John George Dalrymple, nephew and heir of the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa Manners.

6. At Edinburgh, Neil Menzies, Esq. younger of Menzies, to Miss Balfour, only daughter of Francis Balfour, Esq. of Fernie.

June

June 6. At Lasswade, Henry M'Veagh, Esq. of Lurgan, Ireland, to Miss Mary Crichton, daughter of the late Robert Crichton of Auchinskeooh, Esq.

6. At Glasgow, Mr James Ogilvie Mack, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Hannay.

6. At Ayr, James Russell, Esq. to Miss Margaret Smith, youngest daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq. of Abbothill.

7. At Greenock, James Eccles, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Mr George Robertson.

8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Lake Pinder, of Barbadoes, to Miss Harriet Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Charles Wilson, Professor of Church History in the University of St Andrew's.

8. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Gavin, jun. of Leith, to Miss C. Reid Innes, of the same place.

10 At Kirkhill, near Ayr, Mr Robert Thomson, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Forsyth, only daughter of Alexander Forsyth, Esq. of Kirkhill.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr Ritchie, Stockbridge, to Catharine, daughter of the late Mr Richard Richardson, merchant, Edinburgh.

13. Charles Skene, Esq. M. D. physician, Aberdeen, to Miss Margaret Anderson, eldest daughter of the late Mr Charles Anderson, of Huntly.

13. At Paisley, Mr Thomas Wilson, merchant, to Miss Margaret Tait, youngest daughter of Mr William Tait, merchant, Paisley.

14. At Edinr. William Howison Crawfurd, of Crawfurdland, Esq. to Miss Jessy Whyte, daughter of James Whyte of New Mains, Esq.

14. At ditto, Capt. Ramsay, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Emilia, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General MacLeod of MacLeod.

14 At Greenock, Henry Dundas Beatson, Esq. commander of the Melville Castle revenue cruiser, to Margaret, second daughter of Roger Stewart, Esq. merchant in Greenock.

16. At Borrowstounness, Mr Walter Reid, writer in Leith, to Joanna, youngest daughter of Mr John Short, surgeon in Borrowstounness.

27. At Edinburgh, George Ross, Esq. advocate, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, minister of the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Lately, at Gretna Green, Lord Viscount Glentworth, son of the Earl of Limerick, to Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Captain Tennison Edwards, of Oldcourt, Wicklow. The Lady's mother, now, by a second marriage, Mrs Beaumont, the wife of an eminent solicitor in Dublin, is under prosecution in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, on a charge of contriving this marriage. The bridegroom is only 19 years of age, and the bride 17, a young Lady of singular beauty.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Verdun, in France, Mrs Innes, a son.

May 3. At Aberdeen, the Lady of George More, Esq. Provost of Aberdeen, a daughter.

18. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

18. At Howick, Northumberland, the Countess Grey, a son.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elouis, a daughter.

23. At ditto, Mrs Dr Erskine, a son.

24. At ditto, Mrs Hay, wife of James Hay, Esq. W. S. a daughter.

25. Mrs William Gordon M'Crae, a daughter.

31. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes, a son.

June 1. At Blunham, Bedfordshire, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. a daughter.

3. At Ayr, Mrs Dr Donaldson, a son.

3. At Spott House, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.

13. At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a daughter.

Lately, at Bath, the Lady of Maj.-Gen. Campbell, a son.

The Lady of John Mackenzie, Esq. of King's Arms Yard, a son.

In Devonshire Place, the Lady of James Campbell, Esq. a son.

At Berwick, Mrs Willoby, wife of Mr Willoby, town-clerk, a boy and girl.

Lately, at Arbroath, Mrs Frazer, wife of the Manager of the Theatre there, a daughter, being her 19th child.

DEATHS.

In India, Walter Grant, Esq. late Master in Equity of the Supreme Court.

At Demarary, Adam Knight, Esq. of Portsoy.

Lately, at Kiel, in Holstein, Professor Fabricius, the celebrated naturalist.

At Vienna, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the Earl of Moira.

March 8. At Kingston, Jamaica, Peter Belch, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh.

18. At Gibraltar, Mr John Hyndman M'Pherson, midshipman on board the Renommee frigate, son of the late Alexander M'Pherson, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

April 7. Off Memel, Lord Royston, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke. This unfortunate young nobleman had resided at Petersburgh about two years; when hostilities

lities breaking out, he had leave, alongst with some other English gentlemen, to come home. They sailed for Liebau, as they were not permitted to go over direct to Sweden. On the 2d of April they left Liebau, in a ship called the Agatha, an old hulk, seemingly unfit for any voyage.—When within 40 miles of Carlscrona, a violent storm came on from the west, which drove them back to Memel on the 7th, with five feet water in the hold. The gale increasing, the ship struck with such violence on the bar, as to beat off her rudder. All the masts were then cut away, and the boats cut loose and launched, when Lord Royston and four others jumped into them, but were upset in an instant, and all perished. Besides these, Col. Pollen, and a man-servant, Mrs Barnes's man-servant, maid-servant, and younges child, Mr Renny, and Mr Halliday's servant, were all washed overboard. Mr Focke died on board from cold, and Mr Becher and Mr Perreyra were taken from the wreck in the life-boat, but died soon after. All that were saved by the life-boat were, Mrs Barnes and two children, Mrs Pollen and two servants, Mr Halliday, the Captain, and three sailors.

April 10. Mr Knox, schoolmaster of Whitsome. He had been at Swinton on that day, in good health, with some other teachers, on parochial business, and on going home, it is supposed, felt himself unwell, for, when found, he was in a sitting posture, on the roadside, quite dead. A widow and six children are left to lament his loss.

17. At London, James Paul, Esq. representative in a former Parliament for the borough of Wendover. He was a native of Perth, where his father still lives. He went to India, in the civil line, about 20 years ago, from whence he returned in 1802, with a competent, but not large fortune. Having got into Parliament, he adopted the political principles of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Horne Tooke, with whom he formed an intimacy, which, however, was not of long continuance. In the session 1806, he commenced a most furious attack on the conduct of Marquis Wellesley in India, a topic not easily nor generally understood, and therefore not much relished by the House. When the Parliament was dissolved in April 1807, he boldly, though perhaps presumptuously, stood forward a candidate for Westminster, alongst with Sir Francis Burdett, against Lord Cochrane and Mr Sheridan. In this election contest he was grievously disappointed. Having only received about 220 votes, he withdrew his name from the poll on the third day.—Conceiving himself not to have been properly supported in his canvass on this occasion by the Baronet, he had the rashness to send him a challenge, when they met at Kingston upon Thames, and were both wounded; Sir Francis in the knee, and Mr Paul in the calf of the leg. The former was a long time confined with his wound; but the latter never perfectly recovered, and suffered considerable pain from several operations that were at different intervals performed. Mr Paul possessed an ardent mind, and his temper was considerably soured by serious disappointments both in public and private life. His expectations appear to have been all disappointed, and his circumstances were, from losses at play, and a liberality approaching to profusion, altogether irreparable, when he formed the desperate resolution of putting an end to his existence, by shooting himself thro' the head with a pistol. This dreadful act, which he appears to have meditated for a long time, he effected about five o'clock in the afternoon, in his dressing room. His servant, hearing the report of the pistol, immediately ran up stairs, and found his master dead on the floor. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of *Lunacy*.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Mathew Shirreff, cabinetmaker there.

22. At London, James Bruce, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the island of Dominica.

22. At the isle of Whithorn, Mrs Nicolas Blair, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Blair, Esq. of Senick, and widow of the late Edward M'Culloch of Auchingool, Esq.

27. At London, William Lowndes, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise.

27. At Glasgow, Mr James Brown, colourman, in the 59th year of his age.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Hunter, relict of Mr Patrick Heron, late of Glasgow.

29. At ditto, in the 90th year of his age, Mr Robert Dewar, glazier.

30. At ditto, John Dick, only son of Mr Robert Dick, writer, Edinburgh.

30. At Kelso, Mrs Helen Bennet, widow of the late Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Timpindean.

May 1. At Dunse, Mr John Brown, bookseller.

—. At London, Allan, second son of the Earl of Galloway.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Joan Nisbet, daughter of the late Sir John Nisbet, of Dean, Bart. and widow of the deceased William Chalmer, Esq. of Wester Dalry, surgeon, Edinburgh.

3. At Aberdeen, Mr Charles Kilgour, tobacconist.

3. At Glasgow, Major James Richmond, of the 2d, or Royal North British Dragoons.

May 5. At Musselburgh, Miss Janet Gourlay, daughter of the late Mr David Gourlay, Provost of Stirling.

7. At London, Capt. M'Intyre, Glenoe, in the 27th year of his age; a youth of amiable manners and dispositions, much and justly regretted by his disconsolate relations, and a numerous circle of acquaintances.

9. At Strowan, Perthshire, General Sir Thomas Stirling of Strowan, Bart. Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Brown, relict of Mr Andrew Wight, of Ormiston.

10. At Greenock, Henry Liston Dunlop, youngest son of Alexander Dunlop, Esq. present chief Magistrate of that town.

13. At Thurso, William Brodie, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of the county of Caithness.

15. At Glasgow, after a lingering illness, Mrs Mary Mitchell, spouse of Mr James Watson, manufacturer there.

16. At ditto, Miss Maxwell M'Brair, daughter of the late Mr Archibald MacBrair, merchant, Glasgow.

16. At Spottes-hall, Dumfries-shire, the Rev. Dr James Muirhead, of Logan, minister of the gospel at Urr, in the 68th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

16. At Cambusmore House, Mrs Murray Kynynmound Buchanan, wife of John Buchanan, Esq. of Cambusmore, and the last surviving child of Patrick Edmondstoune, Esq. of Newton.

17. At Bath, Admiral Brown, aged 57.

17. At Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, in his 81st year, John Lord Delaval, Baron Delaval, of Delaval, in the county of Northumberland. Leaving no issue male, the title is extinct.

17. At Wheatfield, near Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Sprott, spouse of Mr Benjamin Yule, of Wheatfield.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hay, relict of Colonel Hay, of Warrieston, and sister of Sir Alexander Munro of Novar, Bart.

18 At Edinburgh, Mr John Buchan, Accountant to the General Post Office.

19. At Clifton, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late Earl of Inchiquin, and Anne Countess of Orkney, and sister of the late Countess of Orkney.

19. At Dumfries, aged 86, Miss Margaret Learmont.

19. At Leith, on his way to Glasgow, Mr John Marshall, lately dyer at Stockton, aged 72 years.

19. At Grosgerau, in his 49th year, his Serene Highness Frederic George Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse.

20. At Goldielee, Dumfries-shire, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lieut.-General Goldie, of Goldie-lee.

22. At Glasgow, Mrs Alison Scott, wife of Dr William Meikleham, Professor of Natural History in that University.

23. At Clochfoldich, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d regt. of foot. He served in that regiment 30 years, and commanded it on the 21st March 1801, in the memorable battle of Alexandria.

23. At Greenock, Mr John Gillies, merchant, Greenock.

23. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mrs Elliot, widow of Mr Thomas Elliot, saddler in Edinburgh.

24. At ditto, aged 17, Dorothea Jane, eldest daughter of Hugh Mosman of Auchtyfardle, Esq.

24. At Dornoch, George Lowther, sen. Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

24. At Scienes Bank, Mrs Anne Maitland, relict of Mr John Anstie, Abbey, Haddington.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert, infant son of the late Robert Semple, Esq. advocate.

27. At Gifford, Mr Robert Wright, of the Royal Navy.

—. At Cameron Bank, Mr Crawford, shipmaster, Dundee, aged 82.

27. At Dumfries, Miss Emily Hepburn, eldest daughter of the late Provost Ebenezer Hepburn, of that place.

28. At Craig, Mr Thomas Paterson, farmer.

28. In the 76th year of his age, Colonel James Fraser, of Belladrum.

29. At Paisley, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Andrew Sim.

29. At Asleed, Captain John Coutts, aged 82 years.

30. At Leith, in the 66th year of his age, Mr James Wilson, malster.

30. At Belfast, in consequence of a fall from a vessel in the quay, Robert Gemmill Esq. merchant there, in his 64th year.

30. At West Craigs, parish of Corstorphine, Mr James Barron, farmer there.

30. At Edinburgh, in the 78th year of her age, Miss Mary Maclachlan, daughter of the deceased Lachlan Maclachlan, Esq. of Maclachlan.

31. At Fisherrow, Miss Jean Smith, youngest daughter of the late Pat. Smith, of Hillend, Esq.

At Hartlebury Castle, aged 88 years, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he became Bishop of Litchfield.

At Blackheath, aged 83, P. Macleod, Esq. London.

Lately at Bath, William Perry, M. D.

At Bath, Mrs Jeffrey, relict of Alderman Hayley, and sister to the late John Wilkes, Esq.

Lately, at Birmingham, aged 68, Mr J. Collins,

Collins, one of the Proprietors of the Birmingham Chronicle, and the facetious author of the Evening Brush.

At Bonhill, the Rev. Mr Patrick Slight, minister of that parish.

At Woodlands, Mrs Douglas, wife of Mr George Douglas, late merchant, Glasgow.

At Stonehaven, Mrs Scott, wife of Lieutenant David Scott, Royal Navy.

Mrs Margaret M'Gill, widow of David M'Gill, Esq. of Kingincleugh.

At Thainston, Aberdeenshire, William Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston.

At Aberdeen, Mr Benjamin Lumsden, goldsmith, in the 87th year of his age.

At ditto, Catharine Russel, daughter of Alexander Russel of Montcoffer, Esq.

At Roseyards, near Ballymony, the Rev. John Tennent, at the advanced age of 92, and upwards of 57 years pastor of the Seceding Congregation of that place.

June 1. Miss Isabella Yeaman, daughter of the deceased James Yeaman, Esq. of Affleck.

2. At Prestonfield, Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield. He is succeeded by his uncle, now Sir John Dick, Bart.

2. At the manse of Birnie, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, minister of that parish.

3. At ditto, Mr Robert Scott, late merchant in Edinburgh.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Cunningham, only daughter of the late Mr Thomas Cunningham, painter.

4. At Stitchel House, Miss Margaret Pringle, daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bart.

4. At Montrose, aged 54 years, the Rev. John Reay, chaplain, for upwards of 28 years, of the English Episcopal Chapel of St Peter, Montrose.

5. At Inverness, John Anderson, aged 71, a man of irreproachable conduct, and unquestionably one of the best composers of Scottish music since the days of Oswald.

5. At Dalkeith, Miss Eleonora Wauchope, daughter of the late Francis Wauchope of Cakemuir, Esq.

5. At Edinburgh, the infant daughter of Mr Law, surgeon.

5. At ditto, aged 19, Christian, eldest daughter of Dr Charles Stuart of Dunearn.

7. At Doncaster, in the 42d year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Elliott, late of his Majesty's 33d regiment of foot, and second son of John Elliott, Esq. of Borthwickbrae, deceased.

7. At Summerfield, Mrs Fulton, sen. in the 93d year of her age.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 96, Mrs Jean Dickie, relict of William Gray, Esq. of Newholm, writer in Edinburgh.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
June 3.	——	3 ¾ pr.	69½ 70
10.	——	4 3¾ —	70 ½
17.	——	3¾ ½ —	70½ ⅝
24.	——	3 —	69 ⅝

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
June 3.	60 82	40 46	40 47	58 64
10.	60 83	38 44	38 46	58 63
17.	60 82	38 44	34 46	57 62
24.	60 81	38 44	34 46	57 63

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
June 3.	46 6	45 0	40 0	34 6
10.	47 0	45 0	42 0	36 0
17.	46 0	46 0	42 0	40 0
24.	47 6	48 0	42 0	36 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
June 7.	265	30 29½	44	20 —
14.	290	30 29½	41	20 —
21.	240	30 29½	46	20 —
28.	340	29 28½	60	20 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alexander Scotus,—*J. C.*,—*Glottianus*,—*Verses* on *Culloden*, will probably appear in the next, or an early number.

Modestus,—*Juvenis*,—*T.*,—*S. M.*,—*Leocadae*,—*Epitaph on County Jailor*,—*Flowers of Caledonia*,—*T. G.*,—*An Epigram*,—are received, and are under consideration.

M. F. C's pieces shew genius, but such a want of correctness, particularly in versification, as make them unfit for the public eye.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL

British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree

Spanish Leagues 20 to a Degree

Portuguese Leagues 18 to a Degree

BAY OF BISCAY

FRANCE

MEDITERRANEAN

GULF OF CADIZ

GULF OF GRANADA

GULF OF CARTHAGENA

ALGARVE

MINORCA I.

MAJORCA I.

IVICA I.

Formentera I.

Cabrera I.

SCOTS M

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Edinburgh Lit

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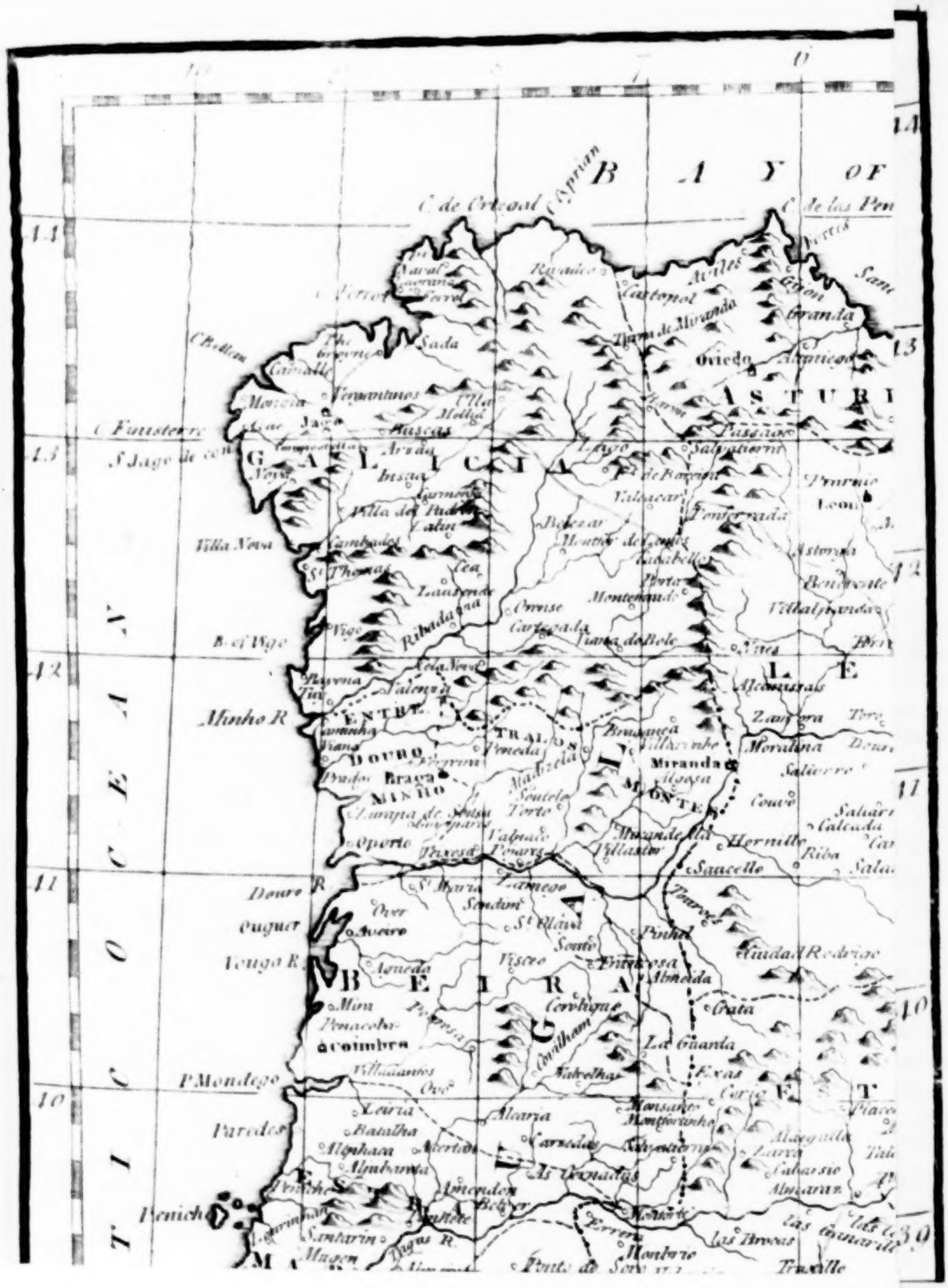
B A Y OF
C. de Ortegal
C. de las Pen
C. Finisterre
S. Jago de Com
G A L I C I A
A S T U R I
Oviedo
Gijon
Aviles
Ferrol
Lugo
Ponferrada
Astorga
Benavente
Orense
Vigo
B. of Vigo
Villa Nova
Minho R.
Viana
Braga
Oporto
Douro R.
Miranda
Zamora
Aveiro
Vouga R.
Coimbra
P. Mondego
Leiria
Batalha
Peniche
Santarem
Lamego
Pinhel
Almeida
Ciudad Rodrigo
La Guarda
Covilham
Truxillo
B E I R A
L E
O C E A N